

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, DC 20530

Supplemental Statement**Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended**For Six Month Period Ending October 31, 2014

(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant

(b) Registration No.

Fleishman-Hillard Inc.

5801

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant

200 North Broadway
Saint Louis, MO 63102

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following?

(a) If an individual:

(1) Residence address(es) Yes ☐ No ☐(2) Citizenship Yes ☐ No ☐(3) Occupation Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) If an organization:

(1) Name Yes ☐ No ☒(2) Ownership or control Yes ☐ No ☒(3) Branch offices Yes ☐ No ☒

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in Items (a) and (b) above.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.Yes ☐ No ☒If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

Not applicable.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☒ * No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
Ralph Posner	Partner	July 4, 2014
Rosanna Maietta	Partner	May 29, 2014
William Black	Partner	July 22, 2014

* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) depart from time to time; however, Registrant's key decision-makers and senior-most executive management have remained constant. For relevant short-form registered partners, see Attachment 5(c).

(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒ *

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) join or are promoted from time to time; however, Registrant's key decision-makers and senior-most executive management have remained constant.

5. (a) Has any person named in Item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such person and describe the service rendered.

Not applicable.

(b) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☒ No ☐

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
Matthew Coghlan	516 East 13th St., Apt 7 New York, NY 10009	Australia	Vice President	August 11, 2014

(c) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Date Terminated
See attachment 5(c),(d).		

(d) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their connection with any foreign principal during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Foreign Principal	Date Terminated
See Attachment 5(c), (d).			

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(b) of the supplemental statement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

Please see Attachment 6 for a list of current short-form registrants.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal

Date of Termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal(s)² during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and Address of Foreign Principal(s)

Date Acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principal(s)² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
The Embassy of Singapore

10. (a) Have you filed exhibits for the newly acquired foreign principal(s), if any, listed in Item 8? Not applicable.

Exhibit A³ Yes ☐ No ☐

Exhibit B⁴ Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

Not applicable.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3, sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4, sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

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11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Please see Attachment 11.

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12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Please see Attachment 12.

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits your foreign principal(s)? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ "Political activity," as defined in Section 1(o) of the Act, means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.⁶

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
Please see Attachment 14.			

\$ 402, 385.90

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fundraising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal	Date Received	Thing of Value	Purpose
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^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, moneys, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fundraising campaign. (See Rule 201(e)).

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fundraising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
Please see Attachment 15 (a).			

\$ 177,050.76

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes ☐No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Recipient	Foreign Principal	Thing of Value	Purpose
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☒No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or Thing of Value	Political Organization or Candidate	Location of Event
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Please see
Attachment 15
(c).

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. (a) During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials?¹²

Yes ☒ No ☐

If Yes, go to Item 17.

(b) If you answered No to Item 16(a), do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, please forward the materials disseminated during the six month period to the Registration Unit for review.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Please see Attachment 17 for additional information.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes ☒* No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

* A separate budget for such activities was not prepared. However, such amounts are included as part of the overall communications services expenses reported in Attachment 15(a).

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- ☐ Radio or TV broadcasts ☐ Magazine or newspaper ☐ Motion picture films ☐ Letters or telegrams
☐ Advertising campaigns ☒ Press releases ☒ Pamphlets or other publications ☒ Lectures or speeches
☐ Other (specify) _____

Electronic Communications

☒ Email

☐ Website URL(s): _____

☐ Social media websites URL(s): _____

☐ Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- ☐ Public officials ☒ Newspapers ☐ Libraries
☐ Legislators ☒ Editors ☒ Educational institutions
☐ Government agencies ☒ Civic groups or associations ☐ Nationality groups
☒ Other (specify) international organizations (UN/World Bank) Please see Attachment 17 for additional information.

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

☒ English

☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act?

Yes ☐

No ☒

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

* Registrant labels all informational materials with a statement in accordance with Section 4(b) of the FARA. However, the 4(b) statement on press items in October 2014 related to the COP12 conference was inadvertently omitted.

VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)Dec 15, 2014William B Winkeler

William B. Winkeler
Sr. Vice President, Sr. Partner
& Corporate Controller

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

**ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT
FOR PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 2014**

Fleishman-Hillard Inc. (FARA Reg. No. 5801)

ATTACHMENT 5

5(c) and (d). The following information is provided related to employees who have terminated their employment with FH, and, consequently with the foreign principal:

Name	Position	Foreign Principal	Date Terminated
Melissa Banas	Account supervisor	Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil	August 1, 2014
William Black	Communications professional	Government of Japan* Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy**	July 22, 2014
Kathleen Lowry	Public affairs employee	Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil	October 4, 2014
Rosanna Maietta	Communications consultant	Embassy of Singapore Government of Japan* Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy**	May 29, 2014
Eunic Ortiz	Communications employee	Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil	May 28, 2014
Ralph Posner	Communications professional	Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy**	July 4, 2014

* The Registrant's connection with this foreign principal terminated in March 2014, as set forth in Registrant's Supplemental Statement for the period ending April 30, 2014.

** The Registrant's connection with this foreign principal terminated in April 2014, as set forth in Registrant's Supplemental Statement for the period ending April 30, 2014.

ATTACHMENT 6

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET**Short Form List for Registrant: Fleishman-Hillard, Inc.**

Last Name	First Name	Registration Date	Termination/Addition Date
Auchman	Caren	03/25/2011	
Balderston	Kris	06/14/2013	
Banas	Melissa J.	06/19/2009	<i>Terminated August 1, 2014</i>
Black	William	09/24/2007	<i>Terminated July 22, 2014</i>
Coghlan	Matthew	12/03/2014	<i>Added in Supplemental Statement for period ending October 31, 2014</i>
Cosar	Yagmur	06/27/2014	
Cutin	Dario O.	03/16/2009	
Dionne	Marc	04/16/2007	
Horowitz	Daniel	09/24/2007	
Hutchins	Coleman Roest	04/16/2007	
Kramer	Hannah	06/27/2014	
Lowry	Kathleen	06/14/2013	<i>Terminated October 4, 2014</i>
Lyall	Alexander	06/14/2013	
Maietta	Rosanna	06/21/2011	<i>Terminated May 29, 2014</i>
Naru	Stephen R.	06/19/2009	
Ortiz	Eunic	06/14/2013	<i>Terminated May 28, 2014</i>
Posner	Ralph	04/16/2007	<i>Terminated July 4, 2014</i>
Rockenbach	Denise M.	11/20/2013	
Rohrer	Donna Weatherly	04/16/2007	
Struthers	Jonathan	11/29/2012	
Vellozzi	Sarah M.	06/25/2010	
Yang	Jennifer	6/14/2013	

- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents; shared recommendations on identified topics.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; researched, discussed and developed list of potential outreach opportunities.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

August 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities; shared recommendations on identified topics.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; edited backgrounder document; tracked media coverage; researched, discussed and developed list of potential outreach opportunities.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

September 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities; shared recommendations on identified topics.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; reviewed and edited communications materials; provided media support; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; edited backgrounder documents; tracked media coverage; researched, discussed and developed list of potential outreach opportunities.
- Identified analysts, targets quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

ATTACHMENT 11

Activities for and Services Rendered to Foreign Principals

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil (SECOM) from May 1, 2014, through October 31, 2014.

May 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents; shared recommendations on identified topics.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Made logistical arrangements for, assisted in preparations for and conducted outreach to media regarding teleconferences held by Minister of Tourism and Deputy Minister of Sport; moderated teleconferences; reviewed, edited and distributed transcript to media; monitored media coverage and reported results.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; edited backgrounder documents; tracked media coverage; developed list of potential outreach opportunities.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

June 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents; shared recommendations on identified topics.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; and researched, discussed and developed list of potential outreach opportunities.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

July 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.

October 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates, program visibility updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities; shared recommendations on identified topics.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Researched, prepared and reviewed materials related to Brazil's participation in 12th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity; researched and prepared media distribution list for conference; provided support for Brazilian delegation at conference; prepared activity reports, action plans and monitoring updates.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; edited outreach documents; tracked media coverage; researched, discussed and developed list of potential outreach opportunities.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

The Embassy of Singapore

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore from May 1, 2014, to October 31, 2014.

May 2014

- Media monitoring; provided recommendations on media inquiries.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Prepared backgrounders on media for Foreign Minister lunch briefing; provided media recommendations on potential government official visit to U.S.
- Arranged and attended tour of Botanical Gardens to assess potential event space.

June 2014

- Media monitoring; prepared backgrounders and provided recommendations on media opportunities, fact sheets and media inquiries.
- Compiled video slideshow on US-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.
- Coordinated State Department meeting for Prime Minister's Press Secretary.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.

July 2014

- Media monitoring; prepared backgrounders and provided recommendations on media opportunities and media inquiries

- Finalized video slideshow on US-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.
- Analyzed prior 6 month media coverage and prepare report.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.

August 2014

- Media monitoring; prepared backgrounders and provided recommendations on media opportunities, news coverage and media inquiries.
- Researched and counseled Embassy and Embassy officials regarding questions and issues.
- Conducted media outreach related to film festival.
- Coordinated botanical garden tour.

September 2014

- Media monitoring; prepared backgrounders and provided recommendations on media opportunities and media inquiries.
- Conducted media outreach related to film festival.
- Conducted media training for Embassy staff.
- Drafted plan for Embassy around 50th anniversary and discussed strategies and future planning.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.

October 2014

- Media monitoring; prepared backgrounders and provided recommendations on media opportunities and media inquiries.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.

ATTACHMENT 12

Political Activities

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

May 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in May 2014, including:
 - Provided information to *Al Jazeera* Media Network, May 7, 2014.
 - Provided information to *Miami Herald*, May 9, 16 and 19, 2014.
 - Provided information to *La Nacion* (Argentina), May 9, 2014.
 - Provided information to *Stratégies*, week of May 12, 2014.
 - Provided information to ADFO Groep, week of May 12, 2014.
 - Provided information to TVN Media Group, week of May 12, 2014.
 - Provided information to *TravelPulse*, week of May 12, 2014.
 - Provided information to *AFP*, May 16, 2014.
 - Provided information to *Sky Sports News*, May 19 and 26, 2014.
 - Provided commentary to *Bloomberg*, May 19, 2014.
 - Provided information to *NBC*.
- Disseminated press release entitled “Brazil Reinforces Its Network for Protection of Children and Adolescents Against Sexual Exploitation.”

June 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in June 2014, including:
 - Shared contact information with *Institutional Investor*, week of June 2, 2014.
 - Provided contact information to *The Wall Street Journal*, June 5, 2014.
 - Provided information on broadband improvements and Ministry of Communications and contact information to *The Atlantic*, June 2014
 - Provided information to *Economist Intelligence Unit*, June 23, 2014
 - Provided contact information to *Miami Herald*, June 30, 2014.

July 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in July 2014, including:
 - Provided responses to questions to *The Guardian*, July 11, 2014.
 - Shared links to website with *The Guardian*, July 16, 2014.
 - Provided responses to questions to *Associated Press*, July 11, 2014.
 - Provided declaration from BRICS Summit to *Institutional Investor*, July 15, 2014.
 - Provided commentary to *Bloomberg*, July 31, 2014.

- Disseminated statement regarding report on Brazil's progress toward the United Nation's Millennium Development goals.
- Disseminated copy of Fortaleza Declaration from VI BRICS Summit.

August 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in August 2014, including:
 - Provided photographs to *Weltanschauung Worldview Media Centre*, August 6 and 11, 2014.
 - BNDES President Luciano Coutinho with *Institutional Investor*, August 19, 2014.
 - Finance Minister Mantega with *Institutional Investor*, August 21, 2014.

September 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute one-on-one interview/briefing/media opportunities in September 2014, including:
 - Provided responses from Federal Revenue Service to *Financial Times*, September 9, 2014.
 - Minister Izabella Teixeira with the *Associated Press* at the United Nations General Assembly, September 22, 2014.
 - Minister Izabella Teixeira with *Bloomberg News* at the United Nations General Assembly, September 22, 2014.
- Disseminated press release entitled "Brazil Has Reduced Poverty in its Various Dimensions, World Bank Study Reveals."
- Disseminated statement related to developments in field of mathematics related to Brazil.
- Disseminated "Statement from Brazil's Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger Tereza Campello on the UN Hunger Report 2014."
- Disseminated press release entitled "Brazilian National Household Survey Shows Progress in the Quality of Life for All."
- Disseminated official English transcript of Brazilian President's statement at the opening of the General Debate of the 69th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.
- Disseminated media alert regarding Brazil's participation in the UN Climate Summit 2014 and the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly.
- Disseminated official English transcript of Brazilian President's statement at the UN Climate Summit 2014.
- Disseminated media alert regarding cancellation of press conference of Brazilian Environment Minister at UN Climate Summit.
- Disseminated materials related to Brazil's results in overcoming hunger and improving the quality of life for Brazilians.
- Disseminated joint press statement from the Ministerial Meeting of the G4 countries on the margins of the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly.
- Disseminated press release entitled "United Nations: Brazil No Longer on the United Nations Hunger Map."

October 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Conducted media relations and liaison with reporters at 12th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in Korea.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute one-on-one interview/briefing/media opportunities in October 2014, including:
 - Written response from Ministry to *Agence France-Presse* related to COP12, biodiversity aid to countries, and the Nagoya Protocol, October 6, 2014.
 - Provided written quote from Secretary for Biodiversity, Brazilian Ministry of the Environment to *Inter Press Service*, October 17, 2014.
 - Provided additional information regarding Green Climate Fund to *Agence France-Presse*, October 30, 2014.
- Disseminated fact sheet regarding 2014 General Elections and electoral process in Brazil.
- Disseminated press statement entitled "Brazilian Ministry of Health Releases Tests Results on First Suspected Case of Ebola."
- Disseminated press statement entitled "Suspected Ebola Case in Brazil Ruled Out Following Negative Results From Second Test."
- Disseminated press release entitled "Brazil Creates New National Parks and Extends Protected Areas."
- Disseminated press release entitled "Summary of Side Event: Brazil's Amazon Region Protected Areas Program."
- Disseminated official Q&A statement from Brazil at COP12.
- Disseminated media alert for participation of Brazilian Minister of the Environment in panel discussion.
- Disseminated official comments from Brazilian delegation to the COP12 Biodiversity Conference.
- Disseminated COP12 fact sheet related to biodiversity in Brazil.
- Disseminated press release entitled "Brazil Announces Creation of over 58,000 hectares of New Marine Protected Areas."

The Embassy of Singapore

FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore between May 1, 2014, and October 31, 2014.

ATTACHMENT 14

Receipts/Monies

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Professional services and fees (received 06/27/2014)	\$ 157,361.72
Professional services and fees (received 10/09/2014)	\$ 157,524.18
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 314,885.90</u>

The Embassy of Singapore

Professional services and fees (received 06/23/2014)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 08/04/2014)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 09/22/2014)	\$ 35,000.00
Professional services and fees (received 10/24/2014)	\$ 17,500.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 87,500.00</u>

ATTACHMENT 15(a)**Disbursements: Monies****Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil**

Amount	Description
\$ 144,210.74	PR Services for SECOM, paid CDN International Inc.
\$ 3,000.00	Support outreach for SECOM FAM Trip, paid FH affiliates in South America
\$ 570.11	Clipping services
\$ 363.87	Logistics and preparation by FH employees for World Cup Open Media Centre
\$ 211.60	Shipping
\$ 1,633.12	Subscription to service to capture Brazil-related social media commentary, paid Salesforce.com Inc
\$ 6,684.72	Telecommunication charges

TOTAL: \$ 156,674.16**The Embassy of Singapore**

Amount	Description
\$ 652.96	Photo rights for Embassy of Singapore
\$ 19,723.64	Professional services for Embassy of Singapore, paid Genpact International Inc

TOTAL: \$ 20,376.60

ATTACHMENT 15(c)**Disbursements: Political Contributions****From Fleishman- Hillard P.A.C.**

Name	Candidate	Campaign	Date	Amount
Collins for Senator	Susan Collins, R-ME	General 2014	5/1/14	\$ 1,000.00
Jason Smith for Congress	Jason Smith, R-MO-8	General 2014	10/16/14	\$ 2,000.00
Total				\$3,000.00

ATTACHMENT 17

Informational Materials

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

19. During this reporting period, Registrant's activities in preparing, disseminating, or causing the dissemination of informational materials included the use of the following:

- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches

20. During this reporting period, Registrant disseminated or caused to be disseminated informational materials among the following groups:

- Newspapers
- Editors
- Civic groups or associations
- Educational institutions
- International organizations (e.g., Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Civil Aviation Organization, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UN World Food Programme, World Bank Development Research Group)

22. A copy of the informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated by Registrant during this reporting period is enclosed.

BRAZIL REINFORCES ITS NETWORK FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

In advance of the National Week Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (May 18-24), the Brazilian government has approved a law categorizing sexual violence against children and adolescents as a 'heinous crime' and strengthening penalties against those convicted

BRASÍLIA, BRAZIL (19 May 2014) – As Brazil enters its National Week Against the Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, May 18-24, the country is strengthening its protection network both through a new law and an extensive campaign to raise awareness and combat crime. This week, several Brazilian states and municipalities will be hosting public events and community initiatives to promote the Proteja Brasil (Protect Brazil) campaign, which aims to educate the public about the importance of protecting the rights of children and adolescents and to raise awareness of whistleblowing channels such as the Human Rights Hotline 'Disque 100'.

New Law Categorizing Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents as a Heinous Crime

The plenary of the Brazilian House of Representatives passed Bill 7220 this May 14, which categorizes the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents as a heinous crime. Under the new law, persons convicted for such crimes may not obtain amnesty, pardon or grace, or be permitted to pay bail. Brazil's Minister of the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency (SDH-PR), Ideli Salvatti, emphasized the importance of approving the bill for the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents in Brazil.

"In addition to the tougher sanctions now applied, the law's approval gives a clear message that Brazilian society has zero tolerance for the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents," said Minister Ideli Salvatti. "It is a vital message to give on the eve of the National Day to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents," the Minister added, referring to the commemorative date held on Sunday, May 18. "And that becomes of even greater relevance with the approach of the World Cup." Unanimously approved, the bill now proceeds to receive official endorsement by President Dilma Rousseff.

Protect Brazil Convergence Agenda

As part of the events organized this week, Brasília will host the 9th Meeting of the Protect Brazil Convergence Agenda from May 19-20 with representatives from states, municipalities and civil society organizations of the 12 host cities for the 2014 FIFA World Cup. The objective of the Protect Brazil Convergence Agenda is to articulate actions from government, civil society, social responsibility organizations and international cooperation initiatives in order to fully protect children, adolescents, the homeless and people with disabilities during major sporting, cultural or religious events in Brazil. During the games and festivities of the World Cup, each host city will have a Local Protection Committee working under Plantão Social (special social services hours) to gather and integrate services that cater to human rights issues. The purpose of the meeting in Brasília is to coordinate plans and programs to protect the rights of children and adolescents in regions affected by major events.

"Safe Trip for Children" Caravan

On May 21, a motorcade will be held on the Esplanade of Ministries in Brasília as part of the Siga bem Criança (Safe Trip for Children) Caravan. The motorcade will be led by Minister of the Secretariat for Human Rights Ideli Salvatti, together with celebrities who will invite people to join the fight against the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents. The caravan, which includes 12 trucks, two buses and four support cars, has been in transit since May 5. Now in its eighth year, it will consist of two teams who will travel a total of 30,000 km, travelling through 95 Brazilian municipalities in 20 states.

National Mobilization of "Proteja Brasil - Faça Bonito!" ("Protect Brazil - Make it Count!")

The Brazilian federal government, primarily represented by National Secretariat for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents within the Human Rights Secretariat of the Presidency (SDH/PR), and the National Committee to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents have been working together for 14 years – since May 18 was established as the National Day to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents – to develop and improve efforts to guarantee the rights of those citizens. This year, this partnership is strengthened by the Protect Brazil Convergence Agenda, the creation of the Protect Brazil App for smartphones, and a national mobilization campaign for zero tolerance towards sexual violence against children and adolescents – "Proteja Brasil - Faça Bonito!". The Proteja Brazil app for smartphones was created to help citizens locate and access public facilities and services that cater to the protection of children and adolescents in all capital cities and metropolitan regions. The app also allows people to directly report incidents and refer cases to the appropriate body in the Brazilian capitals and their respective metropolitan areas. Through these reporting features, the app is helping Brazilian authorities to identify situations of vulnerability and the types of rights violations involved.

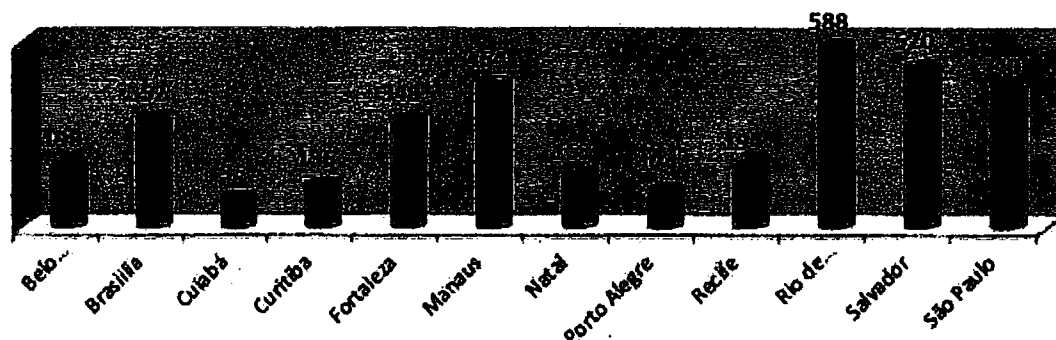
Human Rights Secretariat – DISQUE 100**Data on Sexual Abuse, Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Tourism Targeting Children & Adolescents in the 12 Host Cities of the 2014 FIFA World Cup**

Over the period 2011-2013, Brazil's Disque 100 Hotline for reports of violence against children and adolescents received 3,600 reports of sexual exploitation of girls and boys in the 12 cities that will host the 2014 FIFA World Cup. Reports made in the Disque 100 hotline are analyzed and then submitted to the appropriate public service agencies.

**Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents:
Reported Cases of in the 12 Host Cities of the 2014 World Cup,
2011-2013**

World Cup 2014 Host City	2011	2012	2013	3-Yr Total	%
Belo Horizonte	29	94	75	198	5.47%
Brasília	41	196	115	352	9.72%
Cuiabá	16	42	38	96	2.65%
Curitiba	19	67	50	136	3.75%
Fortaleza	47	167	134	348	9.61%
Manaus	71	246	147	464	12.81%
Natal	21	79	63	163	4.50%
Porto Alegre	28	49	47	124	3.42%
Recife	38	87	69	194	5.35%
Rio de Janeiro	94	260	234	588	16.23%
Salvador	70	290	160	520	14.35%
São Paulo	71	195	174	440	12.14%
Total	545	1,772	1,306	3,623	100.00%

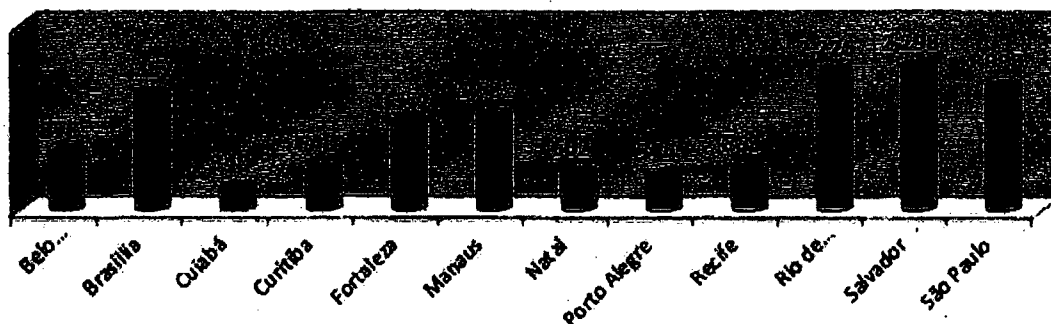
**Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents:
Reported Cases in the 12 Host Cities of the 2014 World Cup,
2011-2013**



**Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents:
Reported Cases of in the 12 Host Cities of the 2014 World Cup,
2011-2013**

World Cup 2014 Host City	2011	2012	2013	3-Yr Total	%
Belo Horizonte	85	437	356	878	5.88%
Brasília	183	1,004	670	1,857	12.44%
Cuiabá	42	169	137	348	2.33%
Curitiba	86	293	269	648	4.34%
Fortaleza	165	713	464	1,342	8.99%
Manaus	234	750	548	1,532	10.26%
Natal	75	334	193	602	4.03%
Porto Alegre	106	252	186	544	3.64%
Recife	90	347	226	663	4.44%
Rio de Janeiro	296	886	1,044	2,226	14.91%
Salvador	303	1,250	745	2,298	15.39%
São Paulo	238	846	909	1,993	13.35%
Total	1,903	7,281	5,747	14,931	100.00%

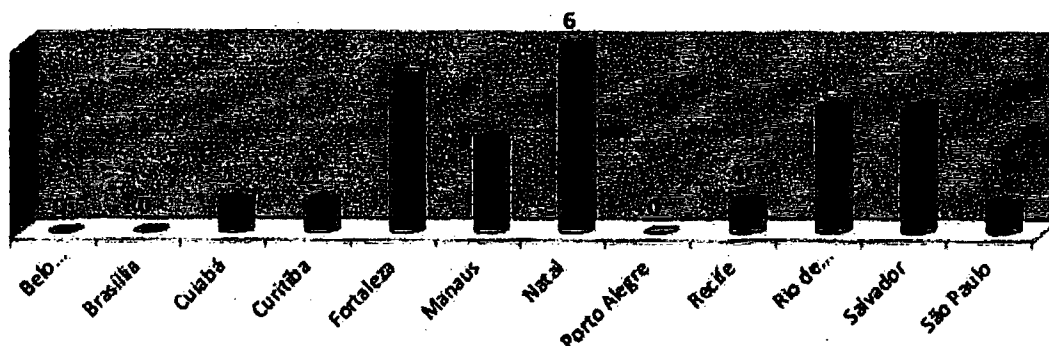
**Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents:
Reported Cases in the 12 Host Cities of the 2014 World Cup,
2011-2013**



**Sexual Tourism Targeting Children and Adolescents:
Reported Cases of in the 12 Host Cities of the 2014 World Cup,
2011-2013**

World Cup 2014 Host City	2011	2012	2013	3-Yr Total	%
Belo Horizonte				0	0.00%
Brasília				0	0.00%
Cuiabá		1		1	3.85%
Curitiba		1		1	3.85%
Fortaleza		2	3	5	19.23%
Manaus			3	3	11.54%
Natal	1	3	2	6	23.08%
Porto Alegre				0	0.00%
Recife		1		1	3.85%
Rio de Janeiro	1	2	1	4	15.38%
Salvador	1		3	4	15.38%
São Paulo			1	1	3.85%
Total	3	10	13	26	100.00%

**Sexual Tourism Targeting Children and Adolescents:
Reported Cases in the 12 Host Cities of the 2014 World Cup,
2011-2013**



Reports of sexual tourism targeting children and adolescents represent 0.71% of the overall reports of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents from the period 2011-2013 in the 12 host cities in Brazil.

About SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Federative Republic of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is: www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for SECOM International are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

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Dear Madam,

In May 2014, Brazil's Minister of the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs Marcelo Neri issued a report on Brazil's progress toward the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established in 2000 to create a safer, more prosperous and equitable world by 2015.

The eight MDGs include: 1) Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; 2) Achieving universal primary education; 3) Promoting gender equality and empowering women; 4) Reducing child mortality; 5) Improving maternal health; 6) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease; 7) Ensuring environmental sustainability; and 8) Developing a global partnership for development.

As an inclusive country committed to sustainable development, the federal government of Brazil has taken bold moves to accelerate social progress and reduce inequities in the last two decades in order to set a foundation for generations of growth and development. In this context, Brazil has made progress achieving many of its MDG goals ahead of schedule, leading its social programs to be recognized internationally and adapted by other nations.

According to Minister Neri's latest report, the MDGs that Brazil has met ahead of deadline include:

- Reducing the proportion of people whose income is less than US \$1.25 a day by half:
The "Brazil Without Misery" and "Bolsa Familia" social development programs have been instrumental in Brazil reaching this goal.
- Reducing the mortality of children under five by two thirds:
Brazil's under-five mortality rate fell from 53.7 deaths per thousand live births in 1990 to 17.7 in 2011.
- Halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation:
In 1990, only 70 percent of Brazil's population was using an improved drinking water source and 53 percent were using an improved sanitation facility. In 2012, the percentages had increased to 85.5 percent and 77 percent, respectively.

As Brazil continues to work to reach the additional MDGs, challenges remain, including:

- Reducing maternal mortality by three quarters:
The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 births in Brazil fell from 143 in 1990 to 63.9 in 2011. To reduce the target to a quarter of the level observed in 1990, the rate will need to reach 35 maternal deaths per 100,000 births.

Should you be interested in further information on Brazil's MDG progress, the full 212-page **Millennium Development Goals: National Monitoring Report** is available in Portuguese, here:
http://issuu.com/sae.pr/docs/objetivos_de_desenvolvimento_do_mil/21?e=1151524/7979040

As we approach the 2015 deadline for the MDGs, the results of this report demonstrate significant and substantive improvements in the lives of Brazilians, particularly the poor. According to the MDG summary report co-authored by Minister Neri, "It is what you might call a deep transformation in motion."

Thank you.

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

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About SECOM

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VI BRICS Summit
Fortaleza Declaration
July 15, 2014

1. We, the leaders of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa, met in Fortaleza, Brazil, on 15 July 2014 at the Sixth BRICS Summit. To inaugurate the second cycle of BRICS Summits, the theme chosen for our discussions was "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", in keeping with the inclusive macroeconomic and social policies carried out by our governments and the imperative to address challenges to humankind posed by the need to simultaneously achieve growth, inclusiveness, protection and preservation.

2. In the aftermath of the first cycle of five Summits, hosted by every BRICS member, our coordination is well established in various multilateral and plurilateral initiatives and intra-BRICS cooperation is expanding to encompass new areas. Our shared views and commitment to international law and to multilateralism, with the United Nations at its center and foundation, are widely recognized and constitute a major contribution to global peace, economic stability, social inclusion, equality, sustainable development and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries.

3. We renew our openness to increasing engagement with other countries, particularly developing countries and emerging market economies, as well as with international and regional organizations, with a view to fostering cooperation and solidarity in our relations with all nations and peoples. To that effect, we will hold a joint session with the leaders of the South American nations, under the theme of the Sixth BRICS Summit, with a view to furthering cooperation between BRICS and South America. We reaffirm our support for the South American integration processes, and recognize in particular the importance of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) in promoting peace and democracy in the region, and in achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication. We believe that strengthened dialogue among BRICS and South American countries can play an active role in enhancing multilateralism and international cooperation, for the promotion of peace, security, economic and social progress and sustainable development in an interdependent and increasingly complex, globalizing world.

4. Since its inception the BRICS have been guided by the overarching objectives of peace, security, development and cooperation. In this new cycle, while remaining committed to those objectives, we pledge to deepen our partnership with a renewed vision, based on openness, inclusiveness and mutually beneficial cooperation. In this sense, we are ready to explore new areas towards a comprehensive cooperation and a closer economic partnership to facilitate market inter-linkages, financial integration, infrastructure connectivity as well as people-to-people contacts.

5. The Sixth Summit takes place at a crucial juncture, as the international community assesses how to address the challenges of strong economic recovery from the global financial crises, sustainable development, including climate change, while also formulating the post-2015 Development Agenda. At the same time, we are confronted with persistent political instability and conflict in various global hotspots and non-conventional emerging threats. On the other hand, international governance structures designed within a different power configuration show increasingly evident signs of losing legitimacy and effectiveness, as transitional and ad hoc arrangements become increasingly prevalent, often at the expense of multilateralism. We believe the BRICS are an important force for incremental change and reform of current institutions towards more representative and equitable governance, capable of generating more inclusive global growth and fostering a stable, peaceful and prosperous world.

6. During the first cycle of BRICS Summits, collectively our economies have consolidated their position as the main engines for sustaining the pace of the international economy as it recovers from the recent economic and financial global crisis. The BRICS continue to contribute significantly to global growth and to the reduction of poverty in our own and other countries. Our economic growth and social inclusion policies have helped to stabilize global economy, to foster the creation of jobs, to reduce poverty, and to combat inequality, thus contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this new cycle, besides its contribution in fostering strong, sustainable and balanced growth, BRICS will continue to play a significant role in promoting social development and in contributing to define the international agenda in this area, building on its experience in addressing the challenges of poverty and inequality.

7. To better reflect the advancement of the social policies of the BRICS and the positive impacts of its economic growth, we instruct our National Institutes of Statistics and the

Ministries of Health and Education to work on the development of joint methodologies for social indicators to be incorporated in the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication. We also encourage the BRICS Think Tanks Council to provide technical support in this task. We further request the BRICS National Institutes of Statistics to discuss the viability and feasibility of a platform for the development of such methodologies and to report thereon.

8. The world economy has strengthened, with signs of improvement in some advanced economies. Significant downside risks to this recovery remain, however. Unemployment and debt levels are worryingly high and growth remains weak in many advanced economies. Emerging market economies and developing countries (EMDCs) continue to contribute significantly to global growth and will do so in the years to come. Even as the global economy strengthens, monetary policy settings in some advanced economies may bring renewed stress and volatility to financial markets and changes in monetary stance need to be carefully calibrated and clearly communicated in order to minimize negative spillovers.

9. Strong macroeconomic frameworks, well regulated financial markets and robust levels of reserves have allowed EMDCs in general, and the BRICS in particular, to better deal with the risks and spillovers presented by the challenging economic conditions in the last few years. Nevertheless, further macroeconomic coordination amongst all major economies, in particular in the G20, remains a critical factor for strengthening the prospects for a vigorous and sustainable recovery worldwide. In this context, we reaffirm our strong commitment to continue working among ourselves and with the global community to foster financial stability, support sustainable, stronger and inclusive growth and promote quality jobs. The BRICS stand ready to contribute to the G20 goal of lifting our collective GDP by more than 2 percent above the trajectory implied by current policies over the coming 5 years.

10. We commend Russia for the successful work during its presidency of the G20 in 2013. The institution of the BRICS Summits largely coincided with the beginning of the global crisis, the first G20 Summits and the consolidation of that Group as the premier forum for economic coordination among its members. As a new round of BRICS Summits begins, we remain committed to deliver constructive responses to global economic and financial challenges and to serve as a strong voice for the promotion of sustainable development, inclusive growth, financial stability and of more representative international economic governance. We will continue to pursue our fruitful coordination and to promote our development goals within the international economic system and financial architecture.

11. BRICS, as well as other EMDCs, continue to face significant financing constraints to address infrastructure gaps and sustainable development needs. With this in mind, we are pleased to announce the signing of the Agreement establishing the New Development Bank (NDB), with the purpose of mobilizing resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging and developing economies. We appreciate the work undertaken by our Finance Ministers. Based on sound banking principles, the NDB will strengthen the cooperation among our countries and will supplement the efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global development, thus contributing to our collective commitments for achieving the goal of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

12. The Bank shall have an initial authorized capital of US\$ 100 billion. The initial subscribed capital shall be of US\$ 50 billion, equally shared among founding members. The first chair of the Board of Governors shall be from Russia. The first chair of the Board of Directors shall be from Brazil. The first President of the Bank shall be from India. The headquarters of the Bank shall be located in Shanghai. The New Development Bank Africa Regional Center shall be established in South Africa concurrently with the headquarters. We direct our Finance Ministers to work out the modalities for its operationalization.

13. We are pleased to announce the signing of the Treaty for the establishment of the BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) with an initial size of US\$ 100 billion. This arrangement will have a positive precautionary effect, help countries forestall short-term liquidity pressures, promote further BRICS cooperation, strengthen the global financial safety net and complement existing international arrangements. We appreciate the work undertaken by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. The Agreement is a framework for the provision of liquidity through currency swaps in response to actual or potential short-term balance of payments pressures.

14. We also welcome the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation among BRICS Export Credit and Guarantees Agencies that will improve the support environment for increasing trade opportunities among our nations.

15. We appreciate the progress our Development Banks have made in enhancing and strengthening the financial ties among BRICS countries. Given the importance of

adopting innovation initiatives, we welcome the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement on Innovation within the BRICS Interbank Cooperation Mechanism.

16. We recognize that there is potential for BRICS insurance and reinsurance markets to pool capacities. We direct our relevant authorities to explore avenues of cooperation in this regard.

17. We believe that sustainable development and economic growth will be facilitated by taxation of revenue generated in jurisdictions where economic activity takes place. We express our concern over the harmful impact of tax evasion, transnational fraud and aggressive tax planning on the world economy. We are aware of the challenges brought by aggressive tax avoidance and non-compliance practices. We, therefore, affirm our commitment to continue a cooperative approach on issues related to tax administrations and to enhance cooperation in the international forums targeting tax base erosion and information exchange for tax purposes. We direct our relevant authorities to explore ways of enhancing cooperation in this area. We also direct our relevant authorities to strengthen cooperation in the field of customs.

18. We remain disappointed and seriously concerned with the current non-implementation of the 2010 International Monetary Fund (IMF) reforms, which negatively impacts on the IMF's legitimacy, credibility and effectiveness. The IMF reform process is based on high-level commitments, which already strengthened the Fund's resources and must also lead to the modernization of its governance structure so as to better reflect the increasing weight of EMDCs in the world economy. The Fund must remain a quota-based institution. We call on the membership of the IMF to find ways to implement the 14th General Review of Quotas without further delay. We reiterate our call on the IMF to develop options to move ahead with its reform process, with a view to ensuring increased voice and representation of EMDCs, in case the 2010 reforms are not entered into force by the end of the year. We also call on the membership of the IMF to reach a final agreement on a new quota formula together with the 15th General Review of Quotas so as not to further jeopardize the postponed deadline of January 2015.

19. We welcome the goals set by the World Bank Group to help countries end extreme poverty and to promote shared prosperity. We recognize the potential of this new strategy in support of the fulfillment of these ambitious goals by the international community. This potential will only be realized, however, if the institution and its

membership effectively move towards more democratic governance structures, strengthen the Bank's financial capacity and explore innovative ways to enhance development financing and knowledge sharing while pursuing a strong client orientation that recognizes each country's development needs. We look forward to initiating the work on the next shareholding review at the World Bank as soon as possible in order to meet the agreed deadline of October 2015. In this sense, we call for an international financial architecture that is more conducive to overcoming development challenges. We have been very active in improving the international financial architecture through our multilateral coordination and through our financial cooperation initiatives, which will, in a complementary manner, increase the diversity and availability of resources for promoting development and ensuring stability in the global economy.

20. We are committed to raise our economic cooperation to a qualitatively new level. To achieve this, we emphasize the importance of establishing a road map for intra-BRICS economic cooperation. In this regard, we welcome the proposals for a "BRICS Economic Cooperation Strategy" and a "Framework of BRICS Closer Economic Partnership", which lay down steps to promote intra-BRICS economic, trade and investment cooperation. Based on the documents tabled and informed by the input of the BRICS Think Tanks Council (BTTC), we instruct our Sherpas to advance discussions with a view to submit their proposal for endorsement by the next BRICS Summit.

21. We believe all countries should enjoy due rights, equal opportunities and fair participation in global economic, financial and trade affairs, recognizing that countries have different capacities and are at different levels of development. We strive for an open world economy with efficient allocation of resources, free flow of goods, and fair and orderly competition to the benefit of all. In reaffirming our support for an open, inclusive, non-discriminatory, transparent and rule-based multilateral trading system, we will continue our efforts towards the successful conclusion of the Doha Round of the World Trade Organization (WTO), following the positive results of the Ninth Ministerial Conference (MC9), held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2013. In this context, we reaffirm our commitment to establish by the end of this year a post-Bali work program for concluding the Doha Round, based on the progress already made and in keeping with the mandate established in the Doha Development Agenda. We affirm that this work program should prioritize the issues where legally binding outcomes could not be achieved at MC9, including Public Stock-Holding for Food Security Purposes. We look forward to the implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation. We call upon international partners to provide support to the poorest, most vulnerable WTO members to enable them to implement this Agreement, which should support their development objectives. We strongly support the WTO dispute settlement system as a cornerstone of the security and predictability of the multilateral trading system and we

will enhance our ongoing dialogue on substantive and practical matters relating to it, including in the ongoing negotiations on WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding reform. We recognize the importance of Regional Trade Agreements, which should complement the multilateral trading system, and of keeping them open, inclusive and transparent, as well as refraining from introducing exclusive and discriminatory clauses and standards.

22. We reaffirm the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) mandate as the focal point in the UN system dedicated to consider the interrelated issues of trade, investment, finance and technology from a development perspective. UNCTAD's mandate and work are unique and necessary to deal with the challenges of development and growth in the increasingly interdependent global economy. In congratulating UNCTAD for the 50th anniversary of its foundation in 2014, which is also the anniversary of the establishment of the Group of 77, we further reaffirm the importance of strengthening UNCTAD's capacity to deliver on its programs of consensus building, policy dialogue, research, technical cooperation and capacity building so that it is better equipped to deliver on its development mandate.

23. We acknowledge the important role that State Owned Companies (SOCs) play in the economy and encourage our SOCs to continue to explore ways of cooperation, exchange of information and best practices. We also recognize the fundamental role played by small and medium-sized enterprises in the economies of our countries as major creators of jobs and wealth. We will enhance cooperation and recognize the need for strengthening intra-BRICS dialogue with a view to promote international exchange and cooperation and to foster innovation, research and development.

24. We underline that 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations (UN) and the end of the Second World War. In this connection, we support the UN to initiate and organize commemorative events to mark and pay tribute to these two historical moments in human history, and reaffirm our commitment to safeguarding a just and fair international order based on the UN Charter, maintaining world peace and security, as well as promoting human progress and development.

25. We reiterate our strong commitment to the UN as the fundamental multilateral organization entrusted with helping the international community maintain international peace and security, protect and foster human rights and promote sustainable development. The UN enjoys universal membership and is at the very center of global

governance and multilateralism. We recall the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. We reaffirm the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN, including its Security Council, with a view to making it more representative, effective and efficient, so that it can adequately respond to global challenges. China and Russia reiterate the importance they attach to Brazil, India and South Africa's status and role in international affairs and support their aspiration to play a greater role in the UN.

26. We recall that development and security are closely interlinked, mutually reinforcing and key to attaining sustainable peace. We reiterate our view that the establishment of sustainable peace requires a comprehensive, concerted and determined approach, based on mutual trust, mutual benefit, equity and cooperation, that addresses the root causes of conflicts, including their political, economic and social dimensions. In this context, we also stress the close interrelation between peacekeeping and peacebuilding. We also highlight the importance of bringing gender perspectives to conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

27. We will continue our joint efforts in coordinating positions and acting on shared interests on global peace and security issues for the common well-being of humanity. We stress our commitment to the sustainable and peaceful settlement of disputes, according to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. We condemn unilateral military interventions and economic sanctions in violation of international law and universally recognized norms of international relations. Bearing this in mind, we emphasize the unique importance of the indivisible nature of security, and that no State should strengthen its security at the expense of the security of others.

28. We agree to continue to treat all human rights, including the right to development, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. We will foster dialogue and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect in the field of human rights, both within BRICS and in multilateral fora – including the United Nations Human Rights Council where all BRICS serve as members in 2014 – taking into account the necessity to promote, protect and fulfill human rights in a non-selective, non-politicized and constructive manner, and without double standards.

29. We commend the efforts made by the United Nations, the African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP), among others, in support for the realization of legislative and presidential elections in Guinea Bissau, paving the way for the return to

constitutional democracy in the country. We recognize the importance of promoting long-term political stability in Guinea-Bissau, which necessarily encompasses measures to reduce food insecurity and to advance a comprehensive security sector reform, as proposed by the Guinea-Bissau Configuration of the UN Peacebuilding Commission. Similarly, we also welcome the efforts of the UN, AU and Southern African Development Community (SADC) in support of legislative and presidential elections in Madagascar, assisting in the return of constitutional democracy in the country.

30. We commend the efforts of the international community in addressing instability in Africa through engagement with, and coordination by, the AU and its Peace and Security Council. We express our deep concern at the deterioration of the security and the humanitarian situation in West Africa. We call upon all parties in these conflicts to cease hostilities, exercise restraint and engage in dialogue to ensure return to peace and stability. However, we also note the progress that has been made in areas of the region in addressing political and security challenges.

31. We also express our concern with the plight of the abducted women and children of Chibok and call for an end to the continued terrorist acts perpetrated by Boko Haram.

32. We support the efforts of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in its task to help the Government of Mali fully stabilize the country, facilitate national political dialogue, protect civilians, monitor the human rights situation, create conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and the return of displaced persons, and extend the State authority in the whole country. We emphasize the importance of an inclusive political process; the immediate implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process; and political, economic and social development in order for Mali to achieve sustainable peace and stability.

33. We express our concern about the ongoing political and humanitarian crises in South Sudan. We condemn the continuation of violence against civilians and call upon all parties to ensure a safe environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. We also condemn the continuation of confrontations despite the successive commitments to the cessation of hostilities and express our belief that a sustainable solution to the crisis is only possible through an inclusive political dialogue aimed at national reconciliation. We support, in this regard, the regional efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis, especially the mediation process led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). We welcome the "Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan", signed on May 9, and expect the political leaders of South Sudan to remain committed to the negotiation process and to the completion of dialogue on the formation of a transitional government of national unity within 60 days, as announced

by IGAD on June 10. We commend the efforts of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to fulfill its mandate and express our deep concern about the armed attacks that were led against UN bases in the country.

34. We reiterate our grave concern with the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR). We strongly condemn the abuses and acts of violence against the civilian population, including sectarian violence, and urge all armed groups to cease hostilities immediately. We recognize the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States and the AU to restore peace and stability in the country. We commend the establishment of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR (MINUSCA). We express our support for a successful transition from the African-led International Support Mission to the CAR (MISCA) to MINUSCA by 15 September 2014. We urge the transitional authorities in the CAR to adhere strictly to the N'Djamena Roadmap. We call upon all parties to allow safe and unhindered humanitarian access to those in need. We reaffirm our readiness to work with the international community to assist the CAR in accelerating the implementation of the political process of the country.

35. We support the efforts by the UN, in particular the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), deployed under UN Security Council resolution 2098, and the regional and sub-regional organizations to bring peace and stability to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and we call upon all involved to honor their obligations in order to achieve lasting peace and stability in the DRC.

36. We welcome the AU Malabo Summit decision to establish an interim African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) by October 2014 to respond quickly to crisis situations as they arise. We stress the importance of adequate support to ensure the timely operationalization of the ACIRC, pending the final establishment of the African Stand-by Force.

37. We express deep concern about the ongoing violence and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Syria and condemn the increasing violations of human rights by all parties. We reiterate our view that there is no military solution to the conflict, and highlight the need to avoid its further militarization. We call upon all parties to commit immediately to a complete cease-fire, to halt violence and to allow and facilitate immediate, safe, full and unimpeded access for humanitarian organizations and agencies, in compliance with the UN Security Council resolution 2139. We recognize practical steps undertaken by the Syrian parties in implementing its requirements, including the practice of local cease-fire agreements reached between the Syrian authorities and the opposition forces.

We reiterate our condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever it occurs. We are gravely concerned at the continued threat of terrorism and extremism in Syria. We call on all Syrian parties to commit to putting an end to terrorist acts perpetrated by Al-Qaeda, its affiliates and other terrorist organizations.

We strongly condemn the use of chemical weapons in any circumstances. We welcome the decision of the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention. In accordance with related Organization for the Proscription of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Executive Council decisions and UN Security Council resolution 2118, we reiterate the importance of the complete removal and elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons. We commend the progress in that regard and welcome the announcement that the removal of declared chemicals from the Syrian Arab Republic was completed. We call on all Syrian parties and interested external actors with relevant capabilities to work closely together and with the OPCW and the UN to arrange for the security of the monitoring and destruction mission in its final stage.

We support the mediation role played by the UN. We appreciate the contribution made by former Joint UN – Arab League Special Representative for Syria, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, and welcome the appointment of Mr. Staffan De Mistura as UN Special Envoy to Syria, and express our hope for his active efforts to promote an early resumption of comprehensive negotiations. We recall that national dialogue and reconciliation are key to the political solution for the Syrian crisis. We take note of the recent Syrian presidential elections. We stress that only an inclusive political process, led by the Syrians, as recommended in the Action Group on Syria Final Communiqué of 2012, will lead to peace, effective protection of civilians, the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian society for freedom and prosperity and respect for Syrian independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. We emphasize that a national reconciliation process needs to be launched as early as possible, in the interest of the national unity of Syria. To that end, we urge all parties in Syria to demonstrate political will, enhance mutual understanding, exercise restraint and commit to seeking common ground in accommodating their differences.

38. We reaffirm our commitment to contribute to a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the universally recognized international legal framework, including the relevant UN resolutions, the Madrid Principles and the Arab Peace Initiative. We believe that the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a fundamental component for building a sustainable peace in the Middle East. We call upon Israel and Palestine to resume negotiations leading to a two-

State solution with a contiguous and economically viable Palestinian State existing side by side in peace with Israel, within mutually agreed and internationally recognized borders based on the 4 June 1967 lines, with East Jerusalem as its capital. We oppose the continuous construction and expansion of settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories by the Israeli Government, which violates international law, gravely undermines peace efforts and threatens the viability of the two-State solution. We welcome recent efforts to achieve intra-Palestinian unity, including the formation of a national unity government and steps towards conducting general elections, which is key element to consolidate a democratic and sustainable Palestinian State, and call on the parties to fully commit to the obligations assumed by Palestine. We call on the UN Security Council to fully exercise its functions under the UN Charter with regard to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. We recall with satisfaction the decision of the UN General Assembly to proclaim 2014 the International Year of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, welcome the efforts of UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in providing assistance and protection for Palestine refugees and encourage the international community to continue to support the activities of the agency.

39. We express our support for the convening, at the earliest possible date, of the Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. We call upon all states of the region to attend the Conference and to engage constructively and in a pragmatic manner with a view to advancing that goal.

40. Noting the open-ended consultations on a draft International Code of Conduct on Outer Space Activities, and the active and constructive engagement of our countries in these consultations, we call for an inclusive and consensus-based multilateral negotiation to be conducted within the framework of the UN without specific deadlines in order to reach a balanced outcome that addresses the needs and reflects the concerns of all participants. Reaffirming our will that the exploration and use of outer space shall be for peaceful purposes, we stress that negotiations for the conclusion of an international agreement or agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space remain a priority task of the Conference on Disarmament, and welcome the introduction by China and Russia of the updated draft Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects.

41. While reiterating our view that there is no alternative to a negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, we reaffirm our support to its resolution through political and diplomatic means and dialogue. In this context, we welcome the positive momentum

generated by talks between Iran and the E3+3 and encourage the thorough implementation of the Geneva Joint Plan of Action of 24 November 2013, with a view to achieving a comprehensive and long-lasting solution to this issue. We also encourage Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to continue strengthening their cooperation and dialogue on the basis of the Joint Statement signed on 11 November 2013. We recognize Iran's inalienable right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy in a manner consistent with its international obligations.

42. Recognizing that peace, security and development are closely interlinked, we reaffirm that Afghanistan needs time, development assistance and cooperation, preferential access to world markets and foreign investment to attain lasting peace and stability. We support the commitment of the international community to remain engaged in Afghanistan during the transformation decade (2015-2024), as enunciated at the Bonn International Conference in December 2011. We stress that the UN should play an increasingly important role in assisting Afghanistan's national reconciliation, recovery and economic reconstruction. We also reaffirm our commitment to support Afghanistan's emergence as a peaceful, stable and democratic state, free of terrorism and extremism, and underscore the need for more effective regional and international cooperation for the stabilization of Afghanistan, including by combating terrorism. We extend support to the efforts aimed at combating illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan within the framework of the Paris Pact. We expect a broad-based and inclusive peace process in Afghanistan which is Afghan-led and Afghan-owned. We welcome the second round of the presidential elections in Afghanistan which contribute to the democratic transfer of power in this country. We welcome China's offer to host the Fourth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference in August 2014.

43. We are deeply concerned by the situation in Iraq. We strongly support the Iraqi government in its effort to overcome the crisis, uphold national sovereignty and territorial integrity. We are concerned about spillover effects of the instability in Iraq resulting from increased terrorist activities in the region, and urge all parties to address the terrorist threat in a consistent manner. We urge all regional and global players to refrain from interference that will further deepen the crisis and to support the Iraqi government and the people of Iraq in their efforts to overcome the crisis, and build a stable, inclusive and united Iraq. We emphasize the importance of national reconciliation and unity in Iraq, taking into consideration the wars and conflicts the Iraqi people have suffered and in this context we commend the peaceful and orderly holding of the latest parliamentary elections.

44. We express our deep concern with the situation in Ukraine. We call for a comprehensive dialogue, the de-escalation of the conflict and restraint from all the actors involved, with a view to finding a peaceful political solution, in full compliance with the UN Charter and universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

45. We reaffirm our commitment to continue to tackle transnational organized crime, with full respect for human rights, in order to reduce the negative impact it has on individuals and societies. We encourage joint efforts aimed at preventing and combating transnational criminal activities in accordance with national legislations and international legal instruments, especially the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. In this regard, we welcome BRICS cooperation in multilateral fora, highlighting our engagement in the ECOSOC Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

46. Piracy and armed robbery at sea are complex phenomena that must be fought effectively in a comprehensive and integrated manner. We welcome the efforts made by the international community to counter maritime piracy and call upon all stakeholders – civilian and military, public and private – to remain engaged in the fight against this phenomenon. We also highlight the need for a transparent and objective review of the High Risk Areas, with a view to avoiding unnecessary negative effects on the economy and security of coastal states. We commit to strengthen our cooperation on this serious issue.

47. We are deeply concerned by the world drug problem, which continues to threaten public health, safety and well-being and to undermine social, economic and political stability and sustainable development. We are committed to countering the world drug problem, which remains a common and shared responsibility, through an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, in line with the three UN drug conventions and other relevant norms and principles of international law. We welcome the substantive work done by Russia in preparing and hosting the International Ministers Meeting on 15 May 2014 to discuss the world drug problem. We take note of the proposal for the creation of an Anti-Drug Working Group presented at the Second Meeting of BRICS Heads of Drug Control Agencies.

48. We reiterate our strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and stress that there can be no justification, whatsoever, for any acts of terrorism, whether based upon ideological, religious, political, racial, ethnic, or any other justification. We call upon all entities to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities. We believe that the UN has a central role in coordinating international action against terrorism, which must be conducted in accordance with international law, including the UN Charter, and with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this context, we reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. We express our concern at the increasing use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of information and communications technologies (ICTs), in particular the Internet and other media, and reiterate that such technologies can be powerful tools in countering the spread of terrorism, including by promoting tolerance and dialogue among peoples. We will continue to work together to conclude as soon as possible negotiations and to adopt in the UN General Assembly the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. We also stress the need to promote cooperation among our countries in preventing terrorism, especially in the context of major events.

49. We believe that ICTs should provide instruments to foster sustainable economic progress and social inclusion, working together with the ICT industry, civil society and academia in order to realize the ICT-related potential opportunities and benefits for all. We agree that particular attention should be given to young people and to small and medium-sized enterprises, with a view to promoting international exchange and cooperation, as well as to fostering innovation, ICT research and development. We agree that the use and development of ICTs through international cooperation and universally accepted norms and principles of international law is of paramount importance, in order to ensure a peaceful, secure and open digital and Internet space. We strongly condemn acts of mass electronic surveillance and data collection of individuals all over the world, as well as violation of the sovereignty of States and of human rights, in particular the right to privacy. We take note of the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet, held in São Paulo, on 23-24 April 2014. We thank Brazil for having organized it.

50. We will explore cooperation on combating cybercrimes and we also recommit to the negotiation of a universal legally binding instrument in that field. We consider that the UN has a central role in this matter. We agree it is necessary to preserve ICTs, particularly the Internet, as an instrument of peace and development and to prevent its use as a weapon. Moreover, we commit ourselves to working together in order to identify possibilities of developing joint activities to address common security concerns in the use of ICTs. We reiterate the common approach set forth in the eThekweni Declaration about the importance of security in the use of ICTs. We welcome the decision of the National Security Advisors to establish a group of experts of BRICS member States which will elaborate practical proposals concerning major fields of cooperation and coordinate our positions in international fora. Bearing in mind the

significance of these issues, we take note of Russia's proposal of a BRICS agreement on cooperation in this field to be jointly elaborated.

51. We reiterate our commitment to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, with special attention to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets. We recognize the challenge posed by the agreed targets on conservation of biodiversity and reaffirm the need to implement the decisions on resource mobilization agreed to by all parties in Hyderabad in 2012, and set resource mobilization targets that are ambitious in order to allow for their fulfillment.

52. Acknowledging that climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing humankind, we call on all countries to build upon the decisions adopted in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with a view to reaching a successful conclusion by 2015, of negotiations on the development of a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties, in accordance with the principles and provisions of UNFCCC, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. In this regard, we reiterate our support to the Presidency of the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties and the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Lima, Peru, in December 2014. We also note the convening of the UN Climate Summit 2014 to be held this September.

53. While bearing in mind that fossil fuel remains one of the major sources of energy, we reiterate our belief that renewable and clean energy, research and development of new technologies and energy efficiency, can constitute an important driver to promote sustainable development, create new economic growth, reduce energy costs and increase the efficiency in the use of natural resources. Considering the dynamic link between renewable and clean energy and sustainable development, we reaffirm the importance of continuing international efforts aimed at promoting the deployment of renewable and clean energy and energy efficiency technologies, taking into account national policies, priorities and resources. We stand for strengthening international cooperation to promote renewable and clean energy and to universalize energy access, which is of great importance to improving the standard of living of our peoples.

54. We are committed to working towards an inclusive, transparent and participative intergovernmental process for building a universal and integrated development agenda

with poverty eradication as the central and overarching objective. The agenda should integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced and comprehensive manner with concise, implementable and measurable goals, taking into account differing national realities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. The Post-2015 Development Agenda must also be based on and fully respect all Rio principles on sustainable development, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. We welcome the outcome document of the UN General Assembly Special Event on the Millennium Development Goals, which decided to launch an intergovernmental process at the beginning of the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly that will lead to the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

55. We reiterate our commitment to the UN General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to working together to achieve a consensual and ambitious proposal on SDGs. We emphasize the importance of the work by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing and highlight the need for an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources in achieving sustainable development objectives and supporting developing countries in the implementation efforts, with ODA as a major source of financing. We support the creation of a facilitation mechanism for the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies and call for the establishment of a working group within the UN on this proposal, taking into account the Rio+20 outcome document and the Secretary General's reports on the issue. In this regard, we reaffirm that the outcome of each of these processes can contribute to the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals.

56. We recognize the strategic importance of education for sustainable development and inclusive economic growth. We reaffirm our commitment to accelerating progress in attaining the Education for All goals and education-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and stress that the development agenda beyond 2015 should build on these goals to ensure equitable, inclusive and quality education and lifelong learning for all. We are willing to strengthen intra-BRICS cooperation in the area and welcome the meeting of Ministers of Education held in Paris, in November 2013. We intend to continue cooperation with relevant international organizations. We encourage the initiative to establish the BRICS Network University.

57. In March 2014 we agreed to collaborate through dialogue, cooperation, sharing of experiences and capacity building on population related matters of mutual concern to

member states. We recognize the vital importance of the demographic dividend that many of us possess to advance our sustainable development as well as the need to integrate population factors into national development plans, and to promote a long-term balanced population and development. The demographic transition and post-transition challenges, including population ageing and mortality reduction are amongst the most important challenges facing the world today. We confirm our strong commitment to address social issues in general and in particular gender inequality, women's rights and issues facing young people and we reaffirm our determination to ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all.

58. We recognize that corruption negatively affects sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and financial stability. We are committed to combat domestic and foreign bribery, and strengthen international cooperation, including law enforcement cooperation, in accordance with multilaterally established principles and norms, especially the UN Convention Against Corruption.

59. Considering the link between culture and sustainable development, as well as the role of cultural diplomacy as a promoter of understanding between peoples, we will encourage cooperation between BRICS countries in the cultural sector, including on the multilateral basis. Recognizing the contribution and the benefits of cultural exchanges and cooperation in enhancing our mutual understanding and friendship, we will actively promote greater awareness, understanding and appreciation of each other's arts and culture. In this regard, we ask our relevant authorities responsible for culture to explore areas of practical cooperation, including to expedite negotiations on the draft agreement on cultural cooperation.

60. We are pleased with progress in implementing the eThekweni Action Plan, which further enhanced our cooperation and unleashed greater potential for our development. In this regard, we commend South Africa for the full implementation of the eThekweni Action Plan.

61. We are committed to promoting agricultural cooperation and to exchange information regarding strategies for ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable population, reduction of negative impact of climate change on food security and adaptation of agriculture to climate change. We recall with satisfaction the decision of UN General Assembly to declare 2014 the International Year of Family Farming.

62. We take note of the following meetings which were held in preparation for this Summit:

- Third BRICS Think Tanks Council (BTTC);
- Third BRICS Business Council;
- Sixth Academic Forum;
- Fifth Business Forum;
- Fourth Financial Forum.

63. We welcome the outcomes of the meeting of the BRICS Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and endorse the Joint Communiqué of the Meeting of the BRICS Trade Ministers held in preparation for the Summit.

64. The 5th edition of the BRICS Business Forum provided an opportunity for match-making and for in-depth discussion of highly relevant issues of the trade and investment agenda. We welcome the meeting of the BRICS Business Council and commend it for its Annual Report 2013/2014. We encourage the respective business communities to follow-up the initiatives proposed and to deepen dialogue and cooperation in the five areas dealt with by the Industry/Sector Working Groups with a view to intensifying trade and investment flows amongst BRICS countries as well as between BRICS and other partners around the world.

65. We reiterate our commitment made during the BRICS Leaders-Africa Retreat at the 5th BRICS Summit to foster and develop BRICS-Africa cooperation in support of the socioeconomic development of Africa, particularly with regard to infrastructure development and industrialization. We welcome the inclusion of these issues in discussions during the BRICS Business Council Meeting, held in Johannesburg in August 2013.

66. We welcome the BTTC Study "Towards a Long-Term Strategy for BRICS: Recommendations by the BTTC". We acknowledge the decision taken by the BTTC,

taken at its Rio de Janeiro meeting in March 2014 to focus its work on the five pillars upon which the BRICS long-term strategy for cooperation will rest. The BTTC is encouraged to develop strategic pathways and action plans that will lead to the realization of this long-term strategy.

67. We welcome the holding of the first Meeting of the BRICS Ministers of Science, Technology and Innovation and the Cape Town Declaration, which is aimed at: (i) strengthening cooperation in science, technology and innovation; (ii) addressing common global and regional socio-economic challenges utilizing shared experiences and complementarities; (iii) co-generating new knowledge and innovative products, services and processes utilizing appropriate funding and investment instruments; and (iv) promoting, where appropriate, joint BRICS partnerships with other strategic actors in the developing world. We instruct the BRICS Ministers of Science and Technology to sign at their next meeting the Memorandum of Understanding on Science, Technology and Innovation, which provides a strategic framework for cooperation in this field.

68. We welcome the establishment of the BRICS Information Sharing and Exchange Platform, which seeks to facilitate trade and investment cooperation.

69. We will continue to improve competition policy and enforcement, undertake actions to address challenges that BRICS Competition Authorities face and further enable competitive environments in order to enhance contributions to economic growth in our economies. We note South Africa's offer to host the 4th Meeting of BRICS Competition Authorities in 2015.

70. We reiterate our commitment to fostering our partnership for common development. To this end, we adopt the Fortaleza Action Plan.

71. Russia, India, China and South Africa extend their warm appreciation to the Government and people of Brazil for hosting the Sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza.

72. Brazil, India, China and South Africa convey their appreciation to Russia for its offer to host the Seventh BRICS Summit in 2015 in the city of Ufa and extend their full support to that end.

Fortaleza Action Plan

1. Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs / International Relations on the margins of UN General Assembly.

2. Meeting of BRICS National Security Advisors.

3. Mid-term meeting of BRICS Sherpas and Sous-Sherpas.

4. Meetings of BRICS Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors on the margins of G20 meetings, WB/IMF meetings, as well as stand-alone meetings, as required.

5. Meetings of BRICS Trade Ministers on the margin of multilateral events, or stand-alone meetings, as required.

6. Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development, preceded by the Meeting of BRICS Agricultural Cooperation Working Group.

7. Meeting of BRICS Health Ministers.

8. Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Science, Technology and Innovation.

9. Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Education.

10. Meeting of Ministers or Senior Officials responsible for social security, on the margins of a multilateral meeting.

11. BRICS Seminar of Officials and Experts on Population Matters.

12. Meeting of BRICS Cooperatives (held in Curitiba on 14-16 May 2014).

13. Meetings of financial and fiscal authorities on the margins of WB/IMF meetings as well as stand-alone meetings, as required.

14. Meetings of the BRICS Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues (CGETI).

15. Meeting of the BRICS Friendship Cities and Local Governments Cooperation Forum.

16. Meeting of the BRICS Urbanization Forum.

17. Meeting of BRICS Competition Authorities in 2015 in South Africa.

18. Meeting of BRICS Heads of National Statistical Institutions.

19. Meeting of Anti-Drug Experts.

20. Meeting of BRICS Experts on Anti-corruption cooperation, on the margins of a multilateral meeting

21. Consultations amongst BRICS Permanent Missions and/or Embassies, as appropriate, in New York, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Washington, Nairobi and Geneva, where appropriate.

22. Consultative meeting of BRICS Senior Officials on the margins of relevant sustainable development, environment and climate related international fora, where appropriate.

23. Sports and Mega Sporting Events.

New areas of cooperation to be explored

- Mutual recognition of Higher Education Degrees and Diplomas;
- Labor and Employment, Social Security, Social Inclusion Public Policies;
- Foreign Policy Planning Dialogue;
- Insurance and reinsurance;
- Seminar of Experts on E-commerce.

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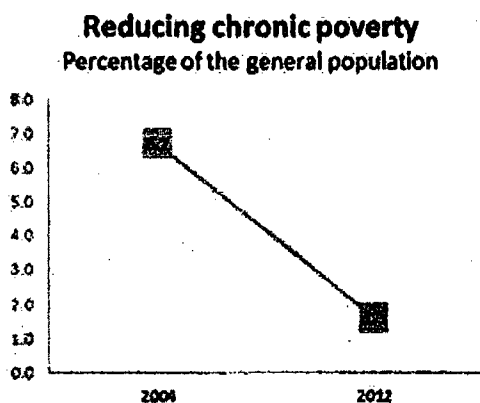
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BRAZIL HAS REDUCED POVERTY IN ITS VARIOUS DIMENSIONS, WORLD BANK STUDY REVEALS

Multidimensional poverty decreased by 76% in Brazil between 2004 and 2012

BRASÍLIA (4 September 2014) - Chronic poverty, which encompasses deprivations in addition to income, fell from 6.7 percent to 1.6 percent of Brazil's population in the eight-year period between 2004 and 2012, according to a World Bank study. This is a decrease of 76 percent.

These figures were presented this week by World Bank economists during a technical workshop promoted by the Brazilian Learning Initiative for a World Without Poverty (or simply, World Without Poverty - WWP). The WWP is a joint project involving Brazil's Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (MDS), the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), the World Bank, and the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



Source: World Bank

The study included those Brazilians with a monthly income of up to R\$ 140. This amount is higher than the Brazilian extreme poverty line, set at R\$ 77 per capita per month (equivalent to a daily income of US\$ 1.25). Had only the Brazilian extreme poverty line been applied, then the level of poverty would be even lower than the 1.6% of the population identified by the World Bank.

The study's focus on multidimensional poverty evaluates seven dimensions of poverty in addition to income, including: whether children and adolescents up to 17 years of age are in school; years of schooling for adults; access to clean water; sanitation; electricity; housing conditions; and access to goods such as a telephone line, stove and refrigerator.

Poverty is considered chronic when deprivations are seen in at least four of the seven dimensions. The study used data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), produced by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

The Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Tereza Campello, said that the national *Brasil Sem Miséria* ("Brazil Without Extreme Poverty") plan was organized to address poverty in its many dimensions, guaranteeing income but also working to improve opportunities for economic inclusion and ensuring access to public services.

"We built the *Brasil Sem Miséria* plan looking at the whole of our poor and extremely poor," she explained. "We have always worked multidimensionally in our approach, and the World Bank data proves that."

Anna Fruttero, an economist with the World Bank's Human Development and Social Protection Group and coauthor of the study, said the fact that an individual is poor in both monetary and other terms increases the likelihood that the individual will continue to be poor. She attended the technical workshop entitled "Sizing and characterizing poverty in the context of overcoming it: the limits of classic indicators and new methodological approaches".

"The objective must be the eradication of chronic poverty," she said.

"What encourages us," said Minister Tereza Campello, "is that the World Bank data show that our actions have been effective, since they have been able to impact chronic poverty". She also pointed out that the work presented by the World Bank evaluated data up to 2012, and that the results would have been even more impressive if they included 2013 data, which would include the effects of programs such as the *Água para Todos* ("Water for All"), *Minha Casa, Minha Vida* ("My House, My Life") and the *Mais Médicos* ("More Doctors").

Multidimensional Poverty Indicators and Deprivation Criteria

Indicator	A household is considered to be deprived in the following scenarios:
Children's school attendance	If any child in the household of school age (7-17) is not enrolled in school
Years of schooling	If none of the members of the household have had at least 8 years of schooling
Basic sanitation	If the household has no access to the sewer network or septic tanks
Access to water	If the household has no access to piped water provided by the general water supply system, a well or a water source
Electricity	If the household has no access to electricity
Years of schooling	If the household was not built with masonry materials (such as bricks and masonry stones)
Assets	If the household does not own at least two of the following goods: i) fridge/freezer; ii) landline/mobile line; iii) stove that uses 'clean' fuel (electric or gas stove)

Source: World Bank

Source: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

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Dear Madam,

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil (SECOM), I am pleased to share with you two recent developments in the field of mathematics that highlight Brazil's growing reputation as a center of innovation and global research.

1. Brazilian mathematician Artur Ávila awarded the Fields Medal

In August 2014, 35-year old Brazilian mathematician Artur Ávila was awarded the prestigious Fields Medal at the International Congress of Mathematicians (the Congress) in Seoul, South Korea.

The Fields Medal - sometimes known as the "mathematician's Nobel Prize" - is awarded every four years by the International Mathematics Union to researchers under the age of 41 to recognize outstanding mathematical achievement for existing work and for the promise of future achievement.

Mr. Ávila was awarded the Fields Medal for "his profound contributions to dynamical systems theory [that] have changed the face of the field". Mr. Ávila was also recognized for his achievements across a range of other mathematical fields that have solved long-standing problems, with practical applications in other scientific disciplines such as statistical physics.

Mr. Ávila received his PhD from the Instituto Nacional de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Rio de Janeiro where he has also held a research position in recent years.

2. Rio de Janeiro named host city for the 2018 International Congress of Mathematicians

Also announced at this year's Congress, in 2018 Brazil will become the first Latin American nation to host the Congress, which will bring some 4,500 researchers from around the world to Rio de Janeiro, again highlighting Brazil's commitment to investing in global human capital.

In addition to Mr. Ávila, four Brazilians were invited to lecture at this year's Congress in Seoul, also all from the IMPA: Fernando Codá, Carlos Gustavo Moreira, Mikhail Belolipetsky and Vladas Sidoravicius.

The IMPA has built a global reputation for supporting ground-breaking research, often in partnerships with other leading institutions around the world, as well as for educational activities to assist the development of young Brazilians across the country. For example, the IMPA supports Brazil's Olympic Mathematics Program – a national competition involving 190,000 students, as well as teachers from 5,300 schools and 155 graduate courses across Brazil. Mr. Ávila is just one example of a former Mathematics Olympian who has gone on to achieve global breakthroughs in his field.

3. Brazil also invests in research and student mobility, through its Science Without Borders Program

The mobility program aims at promoting mobility for students and researchers in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields and boosting competitiveness and entrepreneurship

among undergraduate and graduate professionals, by ensuring scholarships in the most relevant universities around the World. It also includes opportunities for visiting professors and research associates in Brazilian institutes such as IMPA. Since 2012, 70,188 scholarships have been implemented, reaching students and researchers in several areas, especially engineering. Exact sciences account for 5,278 scholarships granted up to now.

If you would like any further information about the IMPA, the Science Without Borders program or any of Brazil's many other investments in science and innovation, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you.

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

Brazil Gov News



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Statement from Brazil's Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger Tereza Campello on the UN Hunger Report 2014

BRASÍLIA, BRAZIL (16 September 2014) – A joint report, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014*, was released today, September 16 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). An official statement from Brazil's Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger Tereza Campello follows below:

"Leaving the Hunger Map is an historical milestone for Brazil. We are very proud because overcoming hunger was a priority for the Brazilian state.

The number of undernourished Brazilians has fallen by more than 80 percent in ten years, a feat that the country has achieved through a mix of public policies that have ensured more income for the poorest Brazilians, an increased food supply and a consolidation of Brazil's social safety net.

We are talking about policies like the valuation of the minimum wage, the investments made in family farming, and the income transfers generated by the *Bolsa Família*, which together have allowed Brazil to overcome extreme poverty.

Brazil's National School Meal Program alone provides meals to 43 million public school students. In other words, Brazil feeds more students in our schools and day care centers every day than the entire population of Argentina. We have a lot to celebrate, but there is still a lot to be done."

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BRAZILIAN NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SHOWS PROGRESS IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL

BRASÍLIA (18 September 2014) – The quality of life of all Brazilians improved in 2013, according to the National Household Sample Survey 2013 (*Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios*, or PNAD). Real wages increased by 5.7 percent, the rate of formal employment hit a record high, and child labor hit the lowest rate in Brazil's history. The survey data show improvements in all indicators of education. The survey also indicates that in 2013 Brazilians had more access to goods and services, with greater digital inclusion.

The PNAD 2013 recorded the largest increase in the annual labor incomes of Brazilians since 2006, an increase of 5.5 percent above inflation. As a result, labor income grew at a rate almost four times higher than the growth rate for GDP per capita (1.4 percent) for 2013.

The proportion of workers with formal jobs rose from 58.6 percent to 60.3 percent, and in 2013 more than half of workers had at least 11 years of studies. These data indicate a qualitative improvement in the labor market: higher incomes, increased schooling and the highest level of labor protection ever registered in Brazil.

In another good result, child labor reached the lowest rate in Brazil's history. In a single year, the number of children aged 5 to 13 years who were working dropped 15 percent. Among children in this age group still working, 96.4 percent were attending regular classes at school in 2013.

There have also been some major advances in education. Brazil achieved its lowest recorded rate of illiteracy, and the number of children aged 4 and 5 years in school increased from 78 percent to 81 percent in just one year. This comes as a result of increasing vacancies in kindergartens. The average years each Brazilian spends in school has continued to grow, and is now increasing at a rate of almost two years of study per decade.

"The data showed a significant improvement in the lives of all Brazilians, especially among the poorest. This is a reflection of the social policies of recent years. Income levels across the population increased among all income groups," said Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Tereza Campello, during a press conference in Brasília.

"We emphasize the qualitative improvements in the labor market and the increase in the number of formal jobs. The increase of 5.7 percent in workers' wages is also sustainable because it is based on increased productivity," said Minister of the Secretariat for Strategic Affairs, Marcelo Neri.

"The results in rates of child labor, which again showed an important reduction, make us very proud, because this is an important goal for Brazil. The number of children working keeps falling," said Minister Campello.

"There was a reduction in illiteracy in all age groups. Based on UNESCO criteria, we can consider Brazil to be free of illiteracy in the age group up to 29 years," said Education Minister Henrique Paim during

the press conference. "This demonstrates the success of policies promoting literacy among children and youths," he said.

The improvement in the quality of life of Brazilians is evident in greater access to goods and services, particularly for the poorest Brazilians. The presence of items such as stoves, refrigerators and televisions in the homes of Brazilians is now practically universal. In the case of refrigerators, the index rose by two percentage points in households with incomes below the poverty level. This indicator points to another important fact: the effect of the "Light for All" program, which has brought electricity to millions of Brazilians.

The PNAD results show that digital inclusion continues to grow. For the first time, more than half of the population reported having used the internet at least once during the three months prior to the survey. In 2013, the number of households with a personal computer increased by 8.8 percent, with higher growth in the Northeastern region. Today, almost half of Brazilians have a computer at home. Of the 32 million households with computers, 28 million already had access to the internet.

In terms of access to services, there was an increase of one percentage point in the rate of sanitation (63.3 percent to 64.3 percent) in 2013. The expansion in the supply of sanitation services is a result of the support provided by the federal government to states and municipalities, enabling investments in the area. Garbage collection also increased, from 88.8 percent of households to 89.8 percent.

The National Household Sample Survey has been carried out by the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) since 1967, with relevant information on population, migration, education, labor, income and housing for Brazil, its major regions, states and metropolitan areas.

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Hi,

Please find below an official English transcript of Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff's statement today at the opening of the General Debate of the 69th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Please let me know if you have any questions or if I can provide any further information.

For inquiries at the UN General Assembly, please contact:

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- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 (USA) or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com

For updates from Brazil at the United Nations General Assembly, follow:

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Best regards,
Katie

**Statement by H.E. Dilma Rousseff, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, at
the opening of the General Debate of the 69th Session of the United Nations
General Assembly**

New York, 24 September 2014

Ambassador Sam Kutesa, President of the 69th United Nations General Assembly,

Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization,

Distinguished Heads of State and Government,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great satisfaction for Brazil - which has the honour and privilege of opening this debate - to have as the President of this Session of the General Assembly a son of Africa. As Brazilians we are united by ties of history, culture and friendship with the African continent. This legacy was and will always be decisive for building my country's national identity.

Mr. President,

I open this General Debate on the eve of elections which will determine, in Brazil, the President of the Republic, State governors and a significant portion of Congress. These elections represent the celebration of a democracy we achieved almost thirty years ago after two decades of dictatorial rule. Through democracy we also advanced towards the country's economic stability.

During the last twelve years, in particular, we have consolidated these achievements by building an inclusive society based on equal opportunities.

The Great Transformation to which we are committed has resulted in a modern economy and a more egalitarian society. At the same time it has required strong civic participation, respect for human rights and a sustainable vision of development.

It has also required an engagement on the world stage characterized by multilateralism, respect for international law, the quest for peace and a culture of solidarity.

Mr President,

Few days ago, FAO announced that Brazil is no longer on the World Hunger Map.

This transformation was the result of economic policies which generated 21 million jobs and lifted the minimum wage, increasing its purchasing power by 71 percent in the past 12 years. With these policies, inequality has been reduced.

Thirty-six million Brazilians have been lifted out of extreme poverty since 2003, 22 million during my Administration alone. Social policies and income transfer programs consolidated within the "Brazil Without Extreme Poverty" Plan have also contributed to these results.

In the area of health care, we were able to meet the goal of reducing child mortality before the deadline established by the Millennium Development Goals.

We have also made universal access to primary education a reality and we are now pursuing the same goal with regard to secondary education. We are equally committed to enhancing the quality of education, by improving curricula and raising the profile of teachers.

Vocational education has made strides with the creation of hundreds of new schools and the professional technical training of eight million young people over the last four years.

There has been an unprecedented expansion of higher education with the establishment of new publicly funded universities and the granting of scholarships and financial aid that have enabled three million students to have access to private universities.

Affirmative action policies have allowed the mass enrollment of poor, indigenous and afro-descendent students into our universities.

Finally, the challenges of building a knowledge-based society led to the creation of the "Science Without Borders" Program which has sent over 100,000 undergraduate and graduate students to the world's best universities.

By presidential initiative, Congress has passed legislation that allocates 75 percent of the royalties of pre-salt oil exploration to education and 25 percent to health care. Furthermore, 50 percent of the social fund generated by pre-salt oil revenues will also go to education.

We will thus transform finite, non-renewable resources - such as oil and gas - into permanent assets: education, science and technology, and innovation. This will be our passport to the future.

Mr. President,

We have not neglected fiscal discipline and monetary stability, and we have striven to shield Brazil from external volatility.

We were thus able to overcome the challenges arising from the major global economic crisis triggered in 2008 by the collapse of Lehman Brothers and that subsequently developed into national sovereign debt crises affecting many countries.

We resisted its worst consequences: unemployment, wage depreciation, erosion of social rights and the freezing of investments.

We followed through with income distribution by stimulating growth and employment and maintaining investments in infrastructure.

Brazil jumped from being the 13th to being the 7th largest economy in the world. Per capita income increased by more than threefold and inequality rates fell sharply.

While in 2002, more than half the Brazilian population was poor or below the poverty line, today three out of every four Brazilians are part of the middle class and upper income ranges.

During the crisis, while the world economy left hundreds of millions of workers unemployed, Brazil created 12 million formal jobs.

In addition, we became one of the main destinations of foreign investment.

We have resumed investments in infrastructure through strong partnerships with the private sector.

All of these gains have materialized within the context of a sound fiscal environment. We have reduced the net public debt to Gross Domestic Product ratio from approximately 60 percent to 35 percent.

Gross external debt in relation to GDP fell from 42 percent to 14 percent.

Our international reserves increased tenfold, turning Brazil into an international creditor.

The annual inflation rate has been kept within the range determined by the national inflation targets in place in Brazil.

Mr. President,

Although we have managed to withstand the most harmful consequences of the global crisis we have also been acutely affected by it in recent years.

This is due to the persistence, in all regions of the world, of substantial economic adversities that hinder our growth.

Allow me to reiterate what I said last year at the opening of the General Debate.

It is vital and urgent to restore the dynamism of the global economy, which should work towards fostering growth, international trade and the reduction of inequalities among countries and not towards reducing the pace of economic growth and of social income distribution.

Regarding international trade, there must be a unanimous commitment to a work program that leads to the conclusion of the Doha Round.

It is also imperative, Mr. President, to eliminate the disparity between the growing importance of developing countries in the global economy and their insufficient representation and participation in the decision-making processes of international financial institutions, such as the Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The delay in the expansion of voting rights of developing countries in these institutions is unacceptable.

These institutions are in danger of losing legitimacy and efficiency.

Mr. President,

Brazil had the pleasure of hosting the Sixth Summit of the BRICS countries last June. We welcomed the leaders of China, India, Russia and South Africa in a fraternal and fruitful meeting that pointed to important perspectives for the future.

We have signed agreements on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement. The Bank will help meet the infrastructure financing needs of the BRICS and those of other developing countries. The Contingent Reserve Arrangement will protect countries from financial volatility. Each instrument will have a capital injection of US\$ 100 billion.

Mr. President,

The current generation of world leaders – our generation – is also being called upon to face significant challenges concerning peace, collective security and the environment.

We have been unable to solve old disputes and to prevent new threats.

The use of force is incapable of eliminating the underlying causes of conflict. This is made clear by the persistence of the Question of Palestine; the systematic massacre of the Syrian people; the tragic national destructuring of Iraq; the serious insecurity in Libya; the conflicts in the Sahel; and the clashes in Ukraine.

Each military intervention leads not to peace, but to the deterioration of these conflicts.

We witness a tragic proliferation in the numbers of civilian victims and humanitarian catastrophes. We cannot allow these barbaric acts to increase, harming our ethical, moral and civilizational values.

Nor can we remain indifferent to the spread of the Ebola virus in West Africa. In this regard, we support the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response. Brazil will be utterly in favour of that mission.

Mr. President,

The Security Council has been having difficulties in promoting peaceful solutions to those conflicts. A genuine reform of the Security Council is necessary to overcome the current paralysis. This process has been dragging on for too long.

The 70th anniversary of the United Nations, in 2015, must be an auspicious occasion for achieving the progress required. I am certain we all understand the serious risks of paralysis and inaction at the Security Council.

A more representative and more legitimate Security Council will also be a more effective Council.

Let me reiterate that we cannot remain indifferent to the Israeli-Palestinian crisis, particularly after the tragic events in Gaza. We condemn the disproportionate use of force that strongly victimizes the civilian population, women and children.

This conflict must be resolved, not precariously managed, as has been the case. Effective negotiations between the parties must lead to a two-State solution, with Palestine and Israel living side by side, in security and within internationally recognized borders.

Amid so many situations of conflict, Latin America and the Caribbean seek to tackle the main issue that has affected our region for centuries – social inequality.

We have strengthened the roots of democracy and intensified our quest towards a more just, inclusive and sustainable economic development. Regional integration efforts have advanced, with Mercosur, UNASUL and CELAC.

Mr. President,

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our times. To overcome it, we need a sense of urgency, political courage and the understanding that each of us should contribute according to the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

Convened at a timely occasion by the Secretary-General, the Climate Summit invigorates the negotiations under the Framework Convention.

The Brazilian Government will strive to ensure that the outcome of negotiations leads to a balanced, fair and effective new agreement.

Brazil has been doing its part in tackling climate change.

In 2009, at the Copenhagen Conference, we committed to a voluntary reduction of between 36 percent and 39 percent of our projected emissions by 2020.

Between 2010 and 2013, we avoided releasing into the atmosphere an average of 650 million tons of carbon dioxide per year.

Throughout those years, we achieved the lowest deforestation rates in our history.

In the last decade, we have reduced deforestation by 79 percent, without relinquishing economic development and social inclusion.

We have shown that it is possible to grow, to include, to preserve and to protect. Such an achievement stems from the continuous and steadfast efforts of Government, Brazilian civil society, as well as other public and private stakeholders.

We expect that developed countries - who have not only the legal, but also the political and moral obligation to lead by example - will unequivocally and concretely demonstrate their commitment to addressing this challenge that affects us all.

At Rio+20 we were proud to set the foundations for a new development agenda, based on Sustainable Development Goals applicable to both developing and developed nations.

It will be crucial for us to identify means of implementation that correspond to the magnitude of the challenges we have committed to overcome. We must be ambitious when it comes to financing, cooperation, national capacity-building and technology transfer, especially towards the least developed countries.

Let me underscore, in this context, the need to establish a mechanism for the development, transfer and dissemination of clean, environmentally sustainable technologies.

Mr. President,

Together with sustainable development and peace, the international order to which we aspire must be founded on fundamental values.

Among those, emphasis should be put on the fight against all kinds of discrimination and exclusion.

We have an unequivocal commitment to the empowerment of women in the labor market, liberal professions, entrepreneurship, political activity, and access to education, among others. My Government tirelessly combats violence against women in all its forms. We consider the 21st century to be the century of women.

By the same token, the promotion of racial equality aims to rescue Brazilians of African descent, who represent more than half of our population, from the consequences of centuries of slavery to which they were subjected.

We owe to them our invaluable, rich and permanent legacy of cultural, religious and human wealth and values. To us, racial miscegenation is a matter of pride.

Racism is not only a heinous crime, but also an outrage which we must not spare efforts to punish and eradicate.

Our commitment to the fight against homophobia is as strong as our resolve to combat racism and violence against women. My country's Supreme Court has recognized same-sex civil union, guaranteeing to homosexuals the full range of civil rights that derives from it.

We firmly believe in the dignity of all human beings and in the universality of fundamental rights. Those rights must be protected from double standards and politicization, both domestically and internationally

Another fundamental value is respect for public resources and the relentless fight against corruption.

History has shown that there is only one way to correctly and efficiently tackle corruption: by ending impunity through the strengthening of institutions that oversee, investigate and punish acts of corruption, money laundering and other financial crimes.

This is the responsibility of each Government, and it is a responsibility which Brazil has taken on, through institutional strengthening.

We have created on the Internet the Government Transparency Web Portal, which provides citizens with access to information on Government spending, within 24 hours.

We have also adopted a Law on Access to Information, which allows all Brazilian citizens the right to access Government data, with the exception of sovereignty-related information.

We have strengthened and given autonomy to investigation agencies as well as to the Government's auditing institutions.

We have created laws that punish the corrupted as well as the corruptors.

Strong institutions are crucial for the achievement of open and democratic governance.

Brazil's recent reelection to the Executive Committee of the "Open Government Partnership" will also allow us to contribute to promoting more transparent Governments across the globe.

Mr. President,

It is essential that measures be taken to effectively protect human rights, not only offline but also online, as stated by the Resolution on Privacy in the Digital Age adopted by this General Assembly last year.

Brazil and Germany promoted an important discussion on this matter in 2013. We intend to deepen it during this session. The report prepared by the High Commissioner for Human Rights will provide the basis for an evaluation of this issue.

One year ago, during the General Debate, I proposed the creation of a civil rights framework for the governance and use of the Internet, based on the principles of freedom of expression, privacy, net neutrality and cultural diversity.

I am pleased to note that the international community has engaged, since then, in enhancing the current governance architecture of the Internet.

An important step in this process was the holding, at Brazil's initiative, of the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance - NETMundial - in São Paulo, this April.

The meeting brought together stakeholders from different regions of the world and from multiple sectors. Discussions were held on the principles to follow and actions to undertake in order to guarantee that the Internet will continue to develop in an open, democratic, free, multistakeholder and multilateral manner.

Mr. President,

The United Nations and its member States have before them, today, challenges of great magnitude.

Those must be the priorities of this session of the General Assembly.

The year 2015 must be a turning point.

I am convinced that, with courage and lucidity, we will not shy away from our high responsibilities to build an international order founded on the promotion of peace, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the reduction of inequality.

Brazil stands ready and fully determined to contribute to this end.

Thank you very much.

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Media Alert - United Nations General Assembly 2014 - Brazil President Dilma Rousseff

The Press Office of the Presidency of Brazil wishes to confirm that President Dilma Rousseff will be in New York on the 23rd and 24th of September 2014, in order to participate in both the UN Climate Summit and the Opening Session of the 69th UNGA's General Debate.

Below please find details of President Rousseff's official agenda in New York this week.

Additional background information about Brazil's participation in the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly is attached for your reference.

Address to UN Climate Summit 2014

Date: Tuesday, September 23

Time: Approximately 9:00 a.m. ET (New York, New York)*

Location: Plenary 3 (General Assembly Hall, UNHQ)

Live Webcast: <http://webtv.un.org>

*Note: President Rousseff is the third speaker in the Provisional List of Speakers

Address to the General Debate – 69th Session of the UN General Assembly

Date: Wednesday, September 24

Time: Approximately 9:30 a.m. ET (New York, New York)*

Location: UN General Assembly Hall

Live Webcast: <http://webtv.un.org>

*Note: President Rousseff is the first scheduled speaker following the UN Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

For more information about Brazil at UNGA 2014, please contact:

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- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 (USA) or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com

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Kathleen Lowry

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

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FACT SHEET

Brazil at the 69th Session of the United Nations General Assembly

Fact Sheet

September 2014



CONTEXT

Brazil has traditionally opened the plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly since 1947, when Brazilian diplomat Oswaldo Aranha was the first speaker of the first Special Session of the General Assembly. Every year, representatives from 193 countries gather at the UN Headquarters in New York to discuss issues that affect the lives of people on the whole planet.

In 2014, several topics will be emphasized in the discussions. These include: privacy in the digital age, global efforts in the fight against climate change and progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE AND INTERNET GOVERNANCE

Brazil supports the establishment of new principles for global governance and the use of the Internet in order to ensure safety and respect for human rights on the web, and has been fiercely committed to advancing international discussions on the subject.

The debate over privacy in the digital age gained global visibility after the speech by President Dilma Rousseff at the opening remarks of the 68th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2013, when she proposed that the world begin discussing a new, more democratic and inclusive model for the future of the Internet.

The proposals made by President Dilma led to concrete developments, resulting in significant contributions to the deepening of the global debate on Internet governance and digital privacy.

Brazil-Germany Resolution on Privacy in the Digital Age

The 69th United Nations General Assembly will host the presentation of a report by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the promotion and protection of the right to digital privacy, including recommendations for consideration by member states.

The report is a concrete result of a resolution co-sponsored by Brazil and Germany, approved in November 2013 by the General Assembly, which determines a revision of procedures by the Member States with regard to the monitoring of digital communications and interception/ collection of personal data. The resolution establishes the principle that the rights of citizens in the "offline" world must be equally respected in the online environment.

[Read the full resolution here \(PDF\).](#)

NETMundial

Brazil organized and hosted NETMundial (April 23-24 2014), an initiative to discuss the direction of Internet governance at the global level. It was developed as a follow-up to the proposals presented to the United Nations in 2013. The event was attended by 1,480 representatives from various sectors and 110 countries, both on-site and remotely. The

meeting generated a multistakeholder statement, the result of a discussion process that included 188 contributions submitted by volunteers of 46 nationalities.

The repercussions of the event were discussed in Geneva in late August this year at the NETMundial Initiative, an event which aimed to continue the international discussions on the subject started at NETMundial. Multisectoral consultations on the subject were conducted internationally, and new proposals will be presented at the World Economic Forum in 2015. Brazil will host (for the second time) the Global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) next year. The event happens annually, and Brazil's involvement is another demonstration of its leadership in the global debate on Internet governance.

BRAZIL'S INITIATIVES AND EXPERIENCES IN THE PROMOTION OF PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Comitê Gestor da Internet [Internet Steering Committee]

Brazil is the only country in the world to feature a multistakeholder governance system that includes not only government but civil society, academia and the private sector in its structure, each with different roles and responsibilities, to discuss the main issues connected with the evolution of the Internet in an open and transparent manner. This arrangement has been internationally recognized as both advanced and suitable for the global Internet.

Marco Civil da Internet [Internet Governance Framework]

Today, Brazil is the only country with modern legislation establishing the duties, rights and principles that guide the use and development of the web, and defining the responsibilities of citizens, businesses and government agencies on the Internet. The new law drew attention from the international community for the forward-thinking nature of its proposals and the collaborative way it was drafted. The bill was sent by President Rousseff to Congress in 2011, after an innovative process of popular consultations that included feedback received from the Internet. The consequent law came into force in April 2014.

Source: Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

CLIMATE CHANGE

THE PATH TO A NEW GLOBAL CLIMATE REGIME

The 16-month period from September 2014 through December 2015 will be critical for the international fight against climate change. International negotiations held within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) seek to make progress towards achieving the world's first universal agreement on climate change.

Brazil is committed to contributing to tackling global climate change, preparing and conducting ambitious initiatives to reduce emissions from its own territory and acting jointly with the global community in order to secure successful outcomes for ongoing international negotiations.

OVERVIEW OF BRAZIL'S DOMESTIC ACTIONS TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

Even though Brazil does not have any quantified obligation to reduce emissions under the UNFCCC or the Kyoto Protocol – since it has no significant historical responsibility for the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere – it has been helping mitigate climate change according to the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities". To that end, the country has put public policies in place and sought to implement new solutions that combine socio-economic development with measures that are climate-friendly.

Following the COP15/CMP5 Climate Conference in Copenhagen (2010), Brazil adopted a voluntary target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by between 36.1 percent to 38.9 percent by 2020, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. This voluntary goal has been included in Brazil's National Policy on Climate Change – a national piece of legislation that empowers Brazil's federal, state and municipal governments to implement mitigation plans.

NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE VOLUNTARY TARGETS	
2020 Projected Emissions (Maintenance of current scenario)	3.236 million tCO ₂ -eq
2020 Voluntary Reduction Goals	Between 1.168 million tCO ₂ -eq (36.1% reduction) and 1.259 million tCO ₂ -eq (38.9% reduction)

ACTION PLANS FOR MITIGATING EMISSIONS ACROSS KEY INDUSTRIES

To help meet its voluntary emission reduction targets, Brazil's National Policy on Climate Change also provides for the implementation of individual action plans in key sectors of the economy, including the forestry, energy, transport, agriculture, steel and mining sectors. These plans are conceived to strengthen Brazil's development model, which is fiercely committed to reducing social inequality while ensuring Brazil's emissions do not repeat the historical model of industrialized countries.

Key components of this strategy include:

Reducing emissions through fighting deforestation

Brazil has already provided significant results in terms of mitigation, and expects other countries, notably developed ones, to demonstrate similar or higher ambitions. A substantial part of these reductions is reflected through the country's consistent reduction of emissions from land use. In 2013, Brazil's rate of deforestation was approximately 79 percent lower than the levels recorded in 2004. The reduction is the result of specific policies geared towards fulfilling Brazil's national legislation requirements.

Renewable energy as a driver of growth

Brazil has continually increased the efficiency and sustainability of its use of natural resources, and boasts one of the most renewable energy mixes of the industrialized world:

- 41 percent of Brazil's energy supply comes from renewable sources such as hydroelectric power, biomass and ethanol, as well as wind and solar energy (2013 data). This compares to an average share of renewable energy sources in the overall energy matrix of approximately 13.2 percent worldwide, and even lower (8 percent) for the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
- Renewable sources are responsible for 79.3 percent of the electrical energy generated in Brazil (2013 data).

Brazil's Ten-Year Energy Plan, updated annually, aims to reduce greenhouse gases emissions in the sector by 27 percent by 2020. To achieve that goal, the Plan is aimed at expanding the country's supply of hydroelectricity, renewable alternative sources (mainly wind farms, small hydroelectric plants and bioelectricity), biofuels and increasing energy efficiency. With these measures, Brazil aims to ensure its economic growth continues to be driven by a set of clean and renewable energy sources.

Low Carbon Agriculture

As a result of extensive research and public policy initiatives, Brazil has played a leading role in implementing sustainable practices in agriculture. In this context, the Brazilian Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) was developed to provide Brazilian farmers - large or small - with the necessary incentive to use technologies that lead to significant emission reductions in the sector.

The mitigation actions of the ABC Plan include:

- Recovery of 150,000 km² of degraded pastures
- Expansion of the crop-livestock-forestry system to 40,000 km²
- Expansion of no-tillage to reach 80,000 km² of crops
- Expansion of biological nitrogen fixation to an area of 55,000 km², replacing the use of nitrogen-based fertilizers
- Increase in the use of new technologies to treat 4.4 million m³ of animal waste

Source: Ministry of the Environment

BRAZIL AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2000, the member countries of the United Nations signed the Millennium Declaration, which established concrete goals and indicators that address the major challenges facing global development. Eight Millennium Development Goals were created at the time, and their achievement is monitored through indicators that represent the multiple socio-economic dimensions of each country.

In Brazil, the implementation of an inclusive and sustainable development model has secured significant social advances, which are reflected in the reaching (and even surpassing) of several international targets. The latest National Report on the Monitoring of Brazil's Millennium

Development Goals was launched in May 2014. Check below how Brazil has fared in meeting these Goals:

MDG 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger - Brazil achieved this goal in 2012. Originally, the intention was to reduce extreme poverty and hunger by half of the 1990s level by 2015. Subsequently, the country adopted more stringent goals than the internationally established ones: extreme poverty was reduced to one fourth of 1990 levels and hunger was eradicated. In 2012, considering the indicators chosen by the UN, Brazil had already achieved both international and national targets. The extreme poverty rate fell below 4 percent, reducing to 3.5 percent of the population, or close to what may be called the overcoming of extreme poverty. Reductions in the rate of extreme poverty were significant for all social groups, including by gender, age and race, and in all regions and educational groups.

MDG 2 - Universal Primary Education - In the case of education, Brazil has two MDG 2 indicators close to 100 percent: the enrollment rate in primary education for children 7 to 14 years of age, and the literacy rate of adolescents 15 to 24 years of age. The percentage of children aged 7 to 14 attending primary school increased from 81.2 percent in 1990 to 97.7 percent in 2012; the adolescent literacy rate went from 90.3 percent to 98.7 percent. The age-grade gap, one of Brazil's major education issues, has greatly diminished. School age students 9 to 17 years of age attending a grade suitable for their age increased from 50.3 percent to 79.6 percent of the total student population. There is still much to be done in the field of basic education, but Brazil has greatly increased its direct public investments in the area, going from 3.9 percent to 5.5 percent of GDP invested in education between 2000 and 2012, with significant increases in the share of resources applied in basic education. The quality of education, measured by the IDEB (Index of Development of Basic Education exam, has also evolved significantly, in particular in the early years of elementary school.

MDG 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women - Brazil has a unique scenario on MDG 3, whose goal is to achieve gender parity in the three levels of education. The main objective of this MDG is to promote gender equality, and the goal's focus on education stems from the fact that women have less access to all levels of schooling in most of the developing world. In Brazil there is gender parity in primary school, but in high school and higher education women are actually ahead. There remains, however, a strong segmentation by gender in higher education, with women more prevalent in lower-paying careers. There was enormous evolution with respect to the representation of women in positions of power, albeit one not fully captured by the MDG indicator (which is restricted to the relative size of the female caucus in Congress). The election of the first female President of the Republic in 2011 was a strong sign of change, and the current administration has appointed more female ministers than any other in the history of the Republic.

MDG 4 - Reduce Child Mortality - The big news in the recent MDG Report is Brazil's fulfillment of this goal before 2015. The goal, which consisted of reducing by two thirds the number of child deaths before the age of five, was achieved four years before that: the rate dropped from

53.7 deaths per thousand live births in 1990 to 17.7 in 2011. The data presented in the National Report shows that the decrease was more significant in the range of one to four years of age, but there were significant drops in child mortality rates overall, especially in the post-neonatal period. Childhood mortality is currently heavily concentrated in the neonatal period, specifically in the first 27 days of life. Another sign of progress is that the achievement of the goal was accompanied by less inequality between regions: in the Brazilian Northeast, the rate of infant mortality fell from 87.3 to 20.7 deaths per thousand live births, less than a quarter of the 1990 levels.

MDG 5 - Improve Maternal Mortality - The world and Brazil are unlikely to achieve the goals of reducing maternal mortality rates, according to the latest MDG Report from the UN. Still, Brazil has made progress in reducing maternal mortality. The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 births decreased from 143 in 1990 to 63.9 in 2011. To achieve the goal of reducing that rate to a quarter of the 1990 level, the number would need to reach 35. When observing the causes of mortality, one notes a significant reduction in direct causes, countered by a slight increase in indirect causes (causes not necessarily related to pregnancy but linked to other risk factors, such as pre-existing circulatory system diseases that can be complicated by pregnancy). For the other indicators on MDG 5, Brazil is doing very well. Despite the worrying trend of increasing cesarean deliveries, most Brazilian children are born in health facilities with delivery performed by professionals. In 2011, almost all pregnant women (97.3 percent) made at least one prenatal appointment and 89.8 percent of them made at least four, while in 2000 the latter rate was of only 83.5 percent.

MDG 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases - With regard to HIV/AIDS and other diseases, Brazil's success continues. In the case of HIV/AIDS, detection rates have stabilized and mortality is at the lowest level of the historical data series, at 5.5 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS treatment in Brazil is universal, as recommended by target B of MDG 6: all people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS are treated according to their stage of infection. There have also been significant decreases in both the incidence and lethality of malaria. The same can be said of tuberculosis (bacilliferous and totally drug-resistant), for which both incidence and mortality have declined. In recent years (for which data is available), the percentage of patients receiving treatment and the percentage of recovery among new cases have both increased.

MDG 7 - Ensure Environmental Sustainability - One novelty of the 5th Brazilian MDG Report is the full achievement of goal C of MDG 7: halving the proportion both of people without access to clean water and without access to sanitation. The fulfillment of part of the target on access to water had already been observed, but the goal of access to sanitation has been achieved more recently, in 2012. In 1990, only 70 percent of the population had access to clean water (from the general distribution network), while even fewer (53 percent) lived in houses connected to the sewer network or to a septic tank. By 2012, those two percentages had increased to 85.5 percent and 77 percent respectively. Even in rural areas, which are still far

from urban areas in sanitation coverage, there have been significant improvements in these indicators: compared to 1990, access to clean water more than doubled for the rural population, while access to sanitation almost tripled. The share of the urban population living in inadequate housing fell from 53.3 percent to 36.5 percent between 1992 and 2012. Still on MDG 7, although environmental goals have not been clearly defined, the reduction of deforestation in all biomes (from the Pampa in the south to the Amazon in the north) has contributed both to preserving the country's biodiversity and forest coverage – to an envied degree by world standards – and to reducing greenhouse gases emissions. Brazil has striven to create conservation units and plans of action for the preservation of endangered species and has managed to control the substances that deplete the ozone layer, honoring its commitments with the international community.

MDG 8 - Develop a global partnership for development - Brazil has expanded its technical cooperation with developing countries. The strategy of the South-South cooperation policy is focused on strengthening or building human and institutional capacity. As has been done by other developing nations, Brazil has advocated in multilateral fora for the incorporation of South-South cooperation as one of the operational activities for the development funds, programs and specialized agencies of the United Nations. Between 2010 and 2013, Brazil conducted 5,095 technical cooperation initiatives that benefitted nearly a hundred developing countries, ranging from Latin America to Asia (and including Africa and the Caribbean). The equivalent of US\$ 126 million in resources has been mobilized to fund operations linked to this set of initiatives. South-South technical cooperation in Brazil is focused on education, agriculture, healthcare, labor/employment and defense. Initiatives have also been developed in the fields of the environment, public administration, cities, sports, public safety, social development, communication and justice. These and other Brazilian actions are all helping the country to reach the 8th MDG, which has no defined targets.

Read here the entire 5th National Monitoring Report on the Millennium Development Goals (document in Portuguese):

http://www.ipea.gov.br/porta/images/stories/PDFs/140523_relatorioodm.pdf

A summary of the report in English is available at <http://www.sae.gov.br/site/wp-content/uploads/Release-ODM-Inglês-Final.pdf>

Source: Secretariat of Strategic Affairs and IPEA

BRAZILIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2011

In 2011, President Dilma Rousseff became the first woman to open the General Debate of the UN General Assembly, keeping the tradition that a Brazilian is always the first to speak at the opening session.

The main themes of her speech to the General Assembly included:

- The empowerment of women and the importance of equal rights
- The global economic crisis and its possible political and social unbalancing impacts in the world, highlighting the importance of strengthening UN coordination with other multilateral institutions such as the G20, and the rejection of all forms of protectionism and manipulation in international trade
- Support for the movement known as the 'Arab Spring', reiterating Brazil's democracy and freedom precepts
- A call for a Security Council that reflects contemporary realities, noting that Brazil was ready to take on its responsibilities in a new Council as a permanent member
- An invitation to all heads of state and government to attend Rio +20 (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) in June 2012, with emphasis on Brazil's efforts towards combating climate change, promoting sustainable development and fighting poverty

The full speech is available at <http://gadebate.un.org/66/brazil#sthash.f2PkBXVI.dpuf>

2012

In the year of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20), Brazil argued that this was an important springboard for a debate on the global sustainable development agenda, and reiterated the country's commitment to address environmental challenges and opportunities for development and peace in various parts the world.

Other themes:

- A rejection of orthodox fiscal policies that would aggravate the recession in developed countries, with serious repercussions in emerging and developing countries
- A defense of peaceful solutions and multilateral intermediation in the Syria and Middle East crises (the latter between Israel and Palestine), with criticisms of fundamentalism and the growing sense of Islamophobia
- A request for recognition of the Palestinian State as a full member of the UN

The full speech is available at: <http://gadebate.un.org/67/brazil#sthash.1lrF5jiO.dpuf>

2013

After serious allegations of spying by the United States National Security Agency on citizens around the world, Brazil denounced the human rights violations caused by spying activities internationally publicized by the press. Other themes from the Brazilian remarks include:

- Proposals for a civil and multilateral framework for the governance and use of the Internet that can ensure the principles of freedom of expression and respect for human rights
- Encouragement of global efforts to maintain the issue of development on the international agenda post-2015, with focus on the results achieved by Brazil in the social development area through the *Brasil Sem Miséria* (Brazil Without Poverty) plan
- A defense of the Brazilian position in favor of reform to the International Monetary Fund and the UN Security Council
- Criticism of the death of innocent civilians in Syria and a request for urgency in the definition of a sovereign independent Palestinian state that can end the crisis between Israel and Palestine, in addition to the defense of diplomatic interventions geared towards ending the conflict.

The full speech is available at: <http://gadebate.un.org/68/brazil#sthash.OJbiYIEF.dpuf>

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Hi,

Please find below an official English transcript of Brazil President Dilma Rousseff's statement today at the United Nations Climate Summit, in which President Rousseff highlighted Brazil's commitment to addressing climate change.

Please let me know if you have any questions or if I can provide any further information.

For inquiries on-site at the UN Climate Summit, please contact:

- Alexandre Pinheiro at 1-202-812-2554 (USA) or alexandre.pinheiro@cdn.com.br
- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 (USA) or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com

For updates from Brazil at the United Nations General Assembly, follow:

- Twitter: @BrazilGovNews
- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews>

Best regards,
Katie

**Statement by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff, at
the Climate Summit 2014
New York, September 23, 2014**

"Your Excellency, Mr. Sam Kutesa, President of the 69th United Nations General Assembly,
Your Excellencies, Misters and Madames Heads of State and Government taking part in this 2014 Climate Summit,

Ladies and Gentlemen, representatives of civil society, I congratulate the Secretary-General of the United Nations for convening the Climate Summit.

Last Sunday, hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets to demand concrete progress in the ongoing negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Brazil fully shares in this aspiration. We have actively participated in these negotiations. We support the collective adoption of fair, ambitious, balanced and effective measures to face this challenge.

I reaffirm that the new climate agreement must be universal, ambitious and legally binding, while respecting the principles and the provisions of the Framework Convention, in particular the principles of equity and of common but differentiated responsibilities.

This agreement must be robust with respect to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. The global climate agreement we seek is one that promotes sustainable development. The growth of our economies is compatible with reductions in emissions.

In Brazil, we are doing this. At the same time that we reduce poverty and bring down social inequality, we protect the environment. In the past 12 years, extraordinary results have been achieved.

At the Climate Conference in Copenhagen, in 2009, we announced a voluntary commitment to reduce between 36 to 39% our projected emissions up until 2020.

Since then, we have put in place decisive actions with great results. In the last 10 years, deforestation in Brazil has decreased by 79 percent.

Between 2010 and 2013, we have avoided releasing into the atmosphere, each year, on average, 650 million tons of carbon dioxide. In that same period we achieved the four lowest levels of deforestation in our modern history.

Brazilian voluntary reductions have significantly contributed to the decrease in global emission by 2020.

Mr. President, fellow Heads of State and Heads of Government,

Brazil, as a matter of fact, delivers on its promises.

And our resolve in tackling climate change is not limited to the Brazilian Amazon.

We cooperate with countries from the Amazon Basin in activities related to monitoring and combating deforestation. We will also lend our support to countries from the Congo Basin in their efforts to do the same.

Domestically, we have adopted sectoral plans for reducing deforestation in the so-called Brazilian cerrado region; scaling up use of renewable energies; and promoting Low-Carbon Agriculture.

Brazil is a major food producer. We are aware that low-carbon farming practices both reduce emissions and increase productivity in the agricultural sector.

Similarly, agroecological practices in smallholder farming help reduce rural poverty in the countryside. Both programs are critical for the food and nutrition security of millions of Brazilians.

Our agricultural production of grain has expanded mainly through increased productivity, with smaller increases in planted area. Such a leap in productivity could only be possible with much research and innovation, abundant investment and intensive support from the Brazilian Federal Government.

All of this refutes the supposed contradiction between agricultural production and environmental protection. It serves as evidence that it is possible to grow, to include, to preserve and to protect the environment, which is the motto of the Rio+20 Climate meeting.

Mr. President,

Climate change associated natural disasters have claimed lives and affected economic activities throughout the world. In a context of environmental injustice, the poor are the most vulnerable, especially in large urban areas.

In Brazil, we have implemented the National Policy for the Prevention and the Monitoring of Natural Disasters, with the objective of keeping these disasters from hurting people, with loss of lives, property and the environment.

By the end of this year, in light of the National Policy for the Prevention and the Monitoring of Natural Disasters, we will submit to the Brazilian people the National Adaptation Plan.

The costs of tackling climate change are high, but the benefits more than outweigh them.

We must overcome the logic that preventing climate change negatively impacts the economy. Actions to reduce emissions and to foster adaptation must be considered a source of wealth, as they attract investment and warrant new initiatives of sustainable development.

Historically, developed countries ensured the welfare of their societies through a development model based on high rates of harmful gas emissions to the atmosphere, by cutting down forests and using practices that are damaging to the environment.

We do not want to emulate this model.

But we will not relinquish the need to reduce inequalities and raise the living standards of our people.

We, developing countries, have the same right to welfare. And we are proving that a model based on social justice and environmental sustainability can be achieved. Brazil is an example of just that.

Thank you very much."

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*****Media Alert*****

Cancellation of Press Conference of Brazilian Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira today

The press conference that was scheduled to be held at 5:30 pm today at the UN Climate Summit by Brazilian Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira will not take place.

We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

For inquiries on-site at the UN Climate Summit and the UN General Assembly, please contact:

- Alexandre Pinheiro at 1-202-812-2554 (USA) or alexandre.pinheiro@cdn.com.br
- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 (USA) or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com

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Dear Madam,

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil, I am pleased to share with you some impressive new headline results achieved recently by Brazil in overcoming hunger and improving the quality of life for all Brazilians.

Brazil has dropped of the World Hunger Map, according to a new UN report

According to a new UN report, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014*, the proportion of the Brazilian population that is undernourished fell 82 percent between 2002 and 2013, and is now under 5 percent – the level below which countries are considered to have overcome hunger.

The report – jointly published on September 16 by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the United Nations World Food Programme – highlights Brazil's strategy around the fight against hunger and its policies to consolidate the country's social safety net. Components of Brazil's strategy include:

- Increased food supply: over the 10 years to 2013, the availability of calories to the population increased by 10 percent
- Increased income for the poorest Brazilians and low employment rates: real growth of 71.5 percent in the minimum wage, and the generation of 21 million jobs
- *Bolsa Família* program: 14 million families registered in Brazil's landmark social development program of direct cash transfers to poor and very poor families
- National School Meals Program: 43 million children and youths served every school day
- Increased transparency and social participation through the creation of the CONSEA (National Food Security and Nutritional Safety Council)

Brazilian National Household Survey shows progress in the quality of life for all

According to Brazil's *National Household Survey 2013*, released on September 18, the quality of life throughout the Brazilian population has improved markedly across a range of key indicators, notably through strong wage growth, record high levels of formal employment and record low levels of child labor.

Specifically, the National Household Survey results showed for 2013:

- The largest increase in the annual labor incomes of Brazilians since 2006
- A strong increase in the proportion of workers with formal jobs in the private sector, rising from 58.6 percent to 60.3 percent, with more than half of workers having more than 11 years of schooling
- The lowest rate of child labor in Brazil's history, with a 15 percent fall in the number of children ages 5 to 13 who were working, while among children in this age group who were working, 96.4 percent were attending regular schooling
- A strong increase in the proportion of children aged 4 and 5 attending school, rising from 78 percent to 81 percent

- A reduction in illiteracy across all age groups, particularly among younger age groups, with the result that Brazil can now be considered free of illiteracy (based on UNESCO criteria) in all age groups up to 29 years
- An 8.8 percent increase in the number of households with a personal computer, and a substantial increase in digital inclusion across the population

The National Household Sample Survey 2013 (*Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios*, or PNAD) is administered by the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and includes information on population, migration, education, labor, income and housing units for Brazil's major regions, states, metropolitan areas and the country as a whole.

While Brazil still faces a range of challenges, the clear advances highlighted in these two new reports demonstrate that Brazil is targeting social and economic policies effectively to bring millions of Brazilians out of poverty, increase living standards for all Brazilians and expand the middle class.

Please note that the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil provides important updates on key policy measures and developments at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

If you would like additional information about Brazil's development programs or other initiatives of the Brazilian federal government, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you.

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

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Ministerial Meeting of the G4 Countries (Brazil, Germany, India and Japan) on the margins of the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly

Joint Press Statement

New York, 25 September 2014

1 - The Minister of External Relations of Brazil, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, the Minister of External Affairs of India and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan met in New York on 25 September 2014, on the margins of the opening of the 69th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to exchange views on Security Council reform.

2 - The G4 Ministers underscored their continuous commitment to a Security Council reform reflective of the geopolitical realities of the 21st century. They agreed that the difficulties of the Security Council to effectively address current international challenges are a compelling reminder of the urgent need for a Security Council reform which makes it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and thereby further enhances its effectiveness and the legitimacy and implementation of its decisions.

3 - The Ministers voiced their concern that, 70 years after the foundation of the United Nations, 50 years after the first and only time that the Security Council was reformed, nearly 15 years after the Millennium Summit and 10 years after the 2005 World Summit - when our leaders unanimously called for an early reform of the Security Council - discussions are still at a stalemate. They underscored that the process of bringing about reforms of the Security Council should not be seen as an endless exercise. The G4 Ministers therefore invited all their counterparts to use the 70th anniversary of the UN as an opportunity to finally achieve a concrete outcome on a process that has dragged on for over twenty years and to engage in all possible efforts to fulfill, by September 2015, the mandate given by our Heads of State and Government.

4 - The G4 countries reiterated their commitment as aspiring new permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as their support for each other's candidatures. They also reaffirmed their view of the importance of developing countries, including from Africa, to be represented in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of an enlarged Council.

5 - The Ministers emphasized their readiness to further reach out to reform-oriented member states in order to discuss models of an enlarged Security Council in the permanent and non-permanent categories. In this context, they commended Japan's initiative to host an outreach meeting with other UN member states, with attendance from participants with a wide range of views on the reform issue in July 2014. They recognized the need for greater involvement of civil society, the media and academia on the discussions about the reform of the Security Council and recalled the seminars hosted by Brazil, India and Japan to broaden the debate on the urgency of reforming the body.

6 - The Ministers also discussed the outcome of the tenth round of the intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform. They expressed their appreciation for the important role played by the President of the 68th General Assembly, H.E. Mr. John Ashe, in generating positive momentum for the negotiations, notably reflected in the establishment of an Advisory Group, which produced a non-paper

providing a clear summary of the main positions of Member States under each of the five key issues contained in decision 62/557. The Ministers also welcomed the assessment, dated 9 July 2014, by the chairman of the IGN, H.E. Ambassador Tanin, and noted with interest his call for a high-level event to be held at the General Debate of the 70th General Assembly and the need to finally start text-based negotiations.

7 - The Ministers expressed their expectations to work closely with the President of the 69th General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Sam Kahamba Kutesa, in order to bring about the urgently needed reform of the Security Council.

Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado
Minister of External Relations of Brazil

Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany

Sushma Swaraj
Minister of External Affairs of India

Fumio Kishida
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

Source: Ministry of External Relations – Press Office
Distributed by the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Federative Republic of Brazil

About SECOM:

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UNITED NATIONS: BRAZIL NO LONGER ON THE UNITED NATIONS HUNGER MAP

BRASÍLIA (16 September 2014) – Brazil has dropped off the World Hunger Map in 2014 according to a global report published by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) today in Rome. The share of Brazil's population considered to be undernourished fell by 82 percent between 2002 and 2013.

The report shows that the "Prevalence of Undernourishment" indicator, used by the FAO for fifty years to measure and monitor hunger at the international level, has dropped below 5 percent (the statistical limit of the indicator) in Brazil. Countries with results under this level are considered to have overcome hunger.

Brazil was highlighted in the report – entitled *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014* – for having built a strategy around the fight against hunger and significantly reduced malnourishment and undernourishment over the last few years. The main components of that strategy are:

- Increased food supply: over the 10 years to 2013, the availability of calories to the population increased by 10 percent
- Increased income for the poorest Brazilians and low employment rates: real growth of 71.5 percent in the minimum wage, and the generation of 21 million jobs
- *Bolsa Família* program: 14 million families registered
- National School Meals Program: 43 million children and youths served every school day
- Increased transparency and social participation through the creation of the CONSEA (National Food Security and Nutritional Safety Council)

"Leaving the Hunger Map is an historical milestone for the country," Brazil's Minister of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger, Tereza Campello said in celebration of the achievement. "Hunger, which has persisted as an issue in Brazil for centuries, is no longer a structural problem," she added.

According to the Minister, hunger is still currently found in small specific groups, which are being targeted through the *Busca Ativa* (Active Search), a government initiative that aims at searching and including these individuals in the federal government's social programs and thereby facilitating their access to public services and inclusion in programs such as *Bolsa Família*. "We will continue with the *Busca Ativa* for as long as there is a single Brazilian going hungry," the Minister added.

According to Minister Campello, FAO's data indicate that "we have reached a percentage of the population currently in a state of undernourishment of 1.7 percent. That means 98.3 percent of the Brazilian population has access to food and food security," Minister Campello emphasized. "It is a great victory."

A separate "Brazilian Report" published by FAO's office in Brazil simultaneously to the global report signals this new era in the country and explains the importance of Brazil's strategy, according to Minister Campello. The report – entitled *The State of Food Security and Nutritional Safety in Brazil: A Multidimension Portrait* – focuses on Brazil's strategy, as opposed to the UN's global report today.

More income and better access to food explains overcoming hunger in Brazil. Brazil's success overcoming hunger, as outlined in today's UN report, is the result of the Brazilian State making the fight against hunger a paramount goal, with a set of policies that have ensured increased income for poorer Brazilians, expanded access to food, especially school meals, and a consolidated social safety net across the country.

More income. One of the reasons pointed out by the FAO to explain Brazil's performance in the fight against hunger is an increase in the income of poorer Brazilians. Between 2001 and 2012, the average income of the country's poorest 20 percent grew three times more than the income of the country's richest 20 percent. This movement towards income equality was underpinned by policies such as the real valuation of the minimum wage, and the generation of employment and higher incomes in the country.

More food. The supply of food has also increased in Brazil. FAO data shows a 10 percent increase in the supply of calories in the country over the last 10 years. This number encompasses all food produced in the country, net of exports, and including imports. On average, Brazil's daily calorie availability per person went from 2,900 to 3,190 between 2002 and 2013.

Investments made in policies that support family farmers amounted to R\$ 17.3 billion last year alone. Family farming is responsible for 70 percent of the supply to the internal food market, and the income of family farmers has increased by 52 percent (after inflation) in 10 years.

School meals. Part of Brazil's family farming production also goes to school meals (as part of the National School Meals Program highlighted in today's UN report). Every school day, 43 million Brazilian children and youths receive meals at school. (For reference, this is more than the entire population of Argentina.) Schools are given the target of purchasing at least 30 percent of the food for school meals from family farmers.

Social Protection. School meals are part of Brazil's larger set of social protection policies, led by the *Bolsa Família* program. Under President Dilma Rousseff's administration alone, 22 million people have been lifted out of extreme poverty with income transfers. This achievement followed the decision that no family in the country would live with less than R\$ 77 per person per month (the upper limit for extreme poverty). The "Brazil Without Extreme Poverty" Plan (*Plano Brasil sem Miséria*) was created to provide additional income for those in extreme poverty.

Less malnourishment. Data from health monitoring conducted as part of the *Bolsa Família* program shows that stunted growth rates for children participating in the program have decreased. A typical indicator of chronic malnutrition, stunted growth is often associated with reduced intellectual development in children. The data collected by the Brazilian Ministry of Health shows that five-year-old *Bolsa Família* beneficiaries grew an additional 8 millimeters on average over four years.

Source: Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger

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Hello,

In advance of the 2014 General Elections taking place in Brazil this Sunday 5 October, please find attached a new fact sheet providing key information on the election and the electoral process in Brazil more generally.

The fact sheet has been prepared by the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Federative Republic of Brazil. It provides key statistics about participation in this year's election, as well as important information on subjects including Brazil's globally-recognized system of electronic voting, Brazil's judicial system for electoral matters, Brazil's rigorous approach to accountability, transparency and integrity in the electoral process, and key rules governing eligibility for elective office in Brazil.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best regards,
Jen

Jennifer Yang

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

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Fact Sheet - BRAZIL 2014 GENERAL ELECTIONS

Key Facts: Brazil 2014 General Elections

- ✓ **Election dates**
First round election: Sunday October 5, 2014
Run-off election (if required): Sunday 26 October, 2014
- ✓ **Total voters:**
142,822,046
- ✓ **Eligible candidates per position:**
President: 11
Governor: 166
Senator: 172
Federal Representative (*Deputado Federal*): 6,172
State Representative (*Deputado Estadual*): 14,871
Federal District Representatives (*Deputado Distrital*): 977
- ✓ **Political parties:** 32 (PMDB, PTB, PDT, PT, DEM, PC do B, PSB, PSDB, PTC, PSC, PMN, PRP, PPS, PV, PT do B, PP, PSTU, PCB, PRTB, PHS, PSDC, PCO, PTN, PSL, PRB, PSOL, PR, PSD, PPL, PEN, PROS, SD)
- ✓ **Number of electronic voting machines:**
530,000
- ✓ **Municipalities and cities with biometric voter identification:**
764 (including the Federal District)
- ✓ **Biometrically registered voters:**
23,851,673 citizens or 16.70 percent of the voting population
- ✓ **Total municipalities:**

5,570

✓ **Total polling stations:**

450,000

✓ **Largest constituencies (and their percentage of the voting population):**

1) São Paulo: 31,998,432 (22.40 percent)

2) Minas Gerais: 15,248,681 (10.68 percent)

3) Rio de Janeiro: 12,141,145 (8.50 percent)

4) Bahia: 10,185,417 (7.13 percent)

5) Rio Grande do Sul: 8,392,033 (5.88 percent)

✓ **Countries invited to observe the Brazilian electoral process as guests:**

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Guyana, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Romania, Sweden, Venezuela and Zambia.

- ✓ Numerous countries have sent delegations to Brazil to learn about the Brazilian electoral system, which is recognized for its rigor, inclusiveness and innovation.

Voting as a pillar of democracy

In Brazil, popular sovereignty is exercised through universal, direct, secret and periodic voting, with equal value for every vote. These features, which give effect to Brazil's commitment to holding free elections and upholding democratic rule, enjoy robust constitutional protection. They are referred to as "immutable clauses" in the Constitution, that is, clauses which cannot be revoked through amendments. Every eligible Brazilian citizen aged 16 or older can vote. Direct voting for all elective positions in the country has been practiced regularly and without exception since 1988, when the country's current Constitution was enacted.

Democratic controls

The maturity of Brazil's democratic institutions today allows voters to participate in a healthy, swift and transparent electoral process. Existing electoral legislation is constantly being improved. All changes made to it require the approval of Congress. Amendments may be put forward by individuals in general society, by the government, or by legislators themselves.

Aiming to ensure the security and predictability of voting rules and regulations, the Brazilian Constitution provides that any legal changes to the electoral process may not be applied to elections held within 12 months from the date any such changes or new rules came into force. Where any challenge is made to the constitutionality of any new rule, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court (*Supremo Tribunal Federal*) has final jurisdiction over the matter.

Any candidate, political party, coalition or the Federal Prosecution Service (*Ministério Público*) may challenge the registration of, and/or the assumption of office by, any candidate who they believe has committed an offence. Such a challenge takes place under the Brazilian Electoral Justice (*Justiça Eleitoral*) system, and may include a request for a judicial investigation into potentially illegal conduct in relation to raising and spending of campaign funds.

In addition to improving the accountability of candidates by requiring them to provide increasingly detailed information, the Electoral Judiciary has also expanded the range of information about candidates available to voters. In a decision taken in March 2010, the Superior Electoral Court determined that those seeking to run for office must, at the time they register their candidacy, submit certificates of good standing setting out any previous criminal conduct including information on the status of any existing legal proceedings in which they are involved. The purpose of this requirement is to provide voters with information about the earlier lives of the candidates seeking election.

Brazil: An example of modernity and safety

Two features stand out particularly in Brazil's electoral system: the size of the electorate and the massive use of technology.

Since 2000, and every two years since, Brazil has conducted electronic elections that are among the largest electronic elections in the world. In the October 2014 elections, 5,570 municipalities, 450,000 polling stations and about 530,000 electronic voting machines will be used, and 2.4 million poll workers (*mesários*) will be directly involved in the organization of the elections. The voting process, which is now fully computerized, allows the Brazilian population to receive the non-official results of elections within a few hours. The final official results are publicized, with full transparency, within 24 hours of polling stations closing.

The computerization of Brazilian elections began in 1996, when about 33 million voters used electronic voting to elect their city mayors and councilors for the first time. After this first trial, elections for Brazil's president, governors, senators and congresspersons were held two years later, making computerized voting available to around 75 million voters. From 2000 onwards, as the relevant technology and processes improved, Brazilian voters from all over the country were able to use electronic voting machines to choose their representatives in the legislative and executive branches of government. In that year, more than 108 million citizens elected their mayors and councilors electronically.

In the October 2014 elections, the Brazilian electorate will consist of 142,822,046 million eligible voters. More than 21 million Brazilian voters will be biometrically identified in the 764 cities (plus the Federal District) where the biometric identification system has already been deployed. The Superior Electoral Court estimates that 100 percent of the Brazilian electorate will have had their biometric information registered by 2018, and that all states in Brazil will have received electronic voting machines with biometric readers by this

time. Of the 530,000 electronic voting machines currently in use, only 72,000 do not have a biometric reader.

Distribution of the Brazilian electorate by age/gender - 2014

Scope	Age Group	Men	Women	Not Reported	Subtotal
All	Invalid	2,319	2,511	1	4,831
	16	229,340	250,704	0	480,044
	17	556,919	601,788	0	1,158,707
	18 to 20	4,359,741	4,441,809	0	8,801,550
	21 to 24	6,230,821	6,373,489	0	12,604,310
	25 to 34	16,169,581	17,099,176	0	33,268,757
	35 to 44	13,641,386	14,772,520	1,996	28,415,902
	45 to 59	15,992,595	17,746,087	52,167	33,790,849
	60 to 69	6,238,196	7,206,211	27,879	13,472,286
	70 to 79	3,133,046	3,869,567	18,036	7,020,649
	Over 79	1,693,654	2,095,562	14,945	3,804,161
Grand total		68,247,598	74,459,424	115,024	142,822,046

Source: Superior Electoral Court

The electronic voting system put in place by Brazil is a global benchmark. Although it was developed specifically for Brazil's individual needs, Brazil's electronic voting system has attracted strong interest from other countries.

Brazil is continuing to develop this system, and implemented a voter fingerprint identification system in 2010 on an experimental basis, aimed at ensuring even more security to voters during the electoral process.

The Brazilian Electoral Process

Frequency

Elections in Brazil take place every two years and alternate between general elections (in which the president, governors, senators, and federal, state and district representative are elected) and municipal

elections (in which mayors and councilors are elected). The longest terms are those of senators (eight years), who are eligible for unlimited subsequent re-election. All other elective positions in Brazil have four-year terms, although there are some differences regarding eligibility for subsequent re-election. Notably, presidents, governors and mayors can only be re-elected once, while representatives and councilors may be re-elected indefinitely.

In the case of senior executive positions (president, governors and mayors of municipalities with more than 200,000 inhabitants), a run-off election takes place if no candidate achieves an absolute majority of all valid votes (ie. half of all valid votes plus one vote). If a person in an elected position wishes to run for a position different to the one they currently hold, that person must resign from their current position at least six months before the election is to be held for the different position.

Brazil is committed to freedom of political association, with Brazil's electoral laws providing for a multiparty system of governance. Brazil's electoral laws also provide for the creation, merger and dissolution of parties, provided that these proceedings meet certain requirements aimed at strengthening the representation of the Brazilian population in the democratic process. To this end, each political party is required to meet a national character requirement and is prohibited from receiving funds from foreign governments or entities. All political parties are also required to provide annual accounts to the Electoral Judiciary.

Political parties are free to define their own internal structures, organization and modes of operation. They enjoy free (ie. unpaid) access to radio and television to publicize their electoral campaigns, and receive funding from Brazil's Party Assistance Fund (*Fundo Partidário*) - a special assistance fund for political parties created and maintained with the proceeds of electoral fines and penalties, private donations, resources from the federal budget and other financial resources specified by law. The by-laws of each party organization must include standards of discipline and party loyalty. Political parties are prohibited from using paramilitary organizations.

The Electoral Judiciary

In Brazil, there is a specific segment of the judiciary that deals exclusively with electoral matters. The Electoral Judiciary (*Justiça Eleitoral*) is independent from the legislative and executive branches of government, and is charged with organizing and supervising elections throughout the country. It also has responsibility for resolving conflicts between electoral candidates and campaigns. Even after elected, officials are subject to the decisions of the Electoral Judiciary, provided any unlawful conduct is proven to have taken place during the election campaign.

Electoral magistracy does not exist in Brazil as a specific career. Instead, judicial bodies within the Electoral Judiciary are composed of judges from other courts and attorneys from the broader legal profession. Members of judicial bodies in the Electoral Judiciary are appointed for terms of two to four years. The Electoral Judiciary includes the Superior Electoral Court (*Tribunal Superior Eleitoral*, or TSE), the Regional Electoral Courts (each known as *Tribunal Regional Eleitoral*, or TRE) established in the capital of each of Brazil's 27 states and the Federal District, and the Electoral Registries (*Cartórios Eleitorais*).

The Superior Electoral Court is the court of highest jurisdiction in the Electoral Judiciary, and is headquartered in Brazil's capital, Brasília. It consists of seven Full Justices (*Ministros Titulares*) - composed of three Justices of the Federal Supreme Court, two Justices of the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), and two attorneys nominated by the Federal Supreme Court and approved by the President of Brazil. Besides these, there are also seven Substitute Justices in the Electoral Superior Court, chosen from the same bodies as the Full Justices.

It is the responsibility of the Electoral Supreme Court to issue instructions for the enforcement of electoral legislation; to respond to inquiries made by political parties or federal authorities; to deliver judgments relating to the registration or cancellation of political parties and candidates for president and vice-president; to deliver

judgments in conflicts between Regional Electoral Courts and Electoral Judges from different states; and to rule on challenges to the outcomes of presidential elections. The current Chief Justice of the Electoral Supreme Court is Justice José Antônio Dias Toffoli.

The Electronic Voting Machine

The electronic voting machine is a highly secure, lightweight, robust and independently powered microcomputer developed specifically for use in elections. It consists of two terminals: one stays at the poll worker's station where the voter is identified and authorized to vote (on some models, through biometric information); the other is the voter terminal that voters use to register their vote numerically.

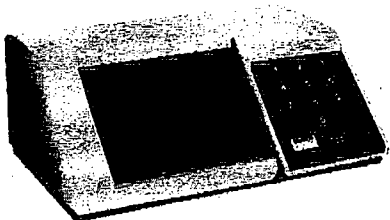
The poll worker's terminal has a numeric keypad for entering the voter's Voter Identification Number, and an LCD display which displays the name of the voter, their enrollment information, and their eligibility to vote at that polling station. In polling stations that feature biometric identification, the voter's identity is confirmed biometrically by the voting machine, ensuring that each eligible voter can only vote once, and on their own behalf.

The electronic voting machine only displays that the voter has cast their vote. Data encryption and other security features ensure that it is not possible to ascertain which candidates each voter voted for. These security features have been put in place to comply with the provisions of the Brazilian Constitution which provide for the secrecy of voting.

Three small visual signals (LEDs) inform the poll worker whether the terminal is available for the voter, whether the voter has completed casting their vote and whether the voting machine is being powered through a connection to a public electricity network or by its internal battery.

The voter terminal has a numeric keypad on which votes are numerically registered, and an LCD display which presents messages that guide voters as they register their votes.

If any problems arise with electronic voting machines during voting, contingency procedures are put into effect.



Who Can Run for Office?

Anyone with Brazilian citizenship and who is affiliated with a political party can be a candidate for elective office, with the exception of Brazilians conscripted for compulsory military service, people without sufficient literacy skills, and those

who have had their political rights suspended due to a court decision.

In the case of candidates for president or vice-president of Brazil, only those born in Brazil are eligible to be candidates.

The Brazilian Constitution also determines minimum candidate ages for different elective positions, as follows:

- 35 years for president, vice-president or senator
- 30 years for governor or vice-governor of a state or the Federal District
- 21 years for federal, state or district representative
- 18 years for councilor

The Clean Record Law

Resulting from broad public demand, the Clean Record Law was approved by the Brazilian Congress in 2010 (Supplementary Law 135/2010), and will be applied for the first time in a general election in 2014. The bill circulated throughout the country, and was delivered to Congress on 29 September 2009 supported by the signatures of more than 1.3 million voters.

The Clean Record Law strengthened punishments for citizens and candidates who tarnish the fairness and ethics of the electoral

process, or who have certain convictions recorded against them under electoral, administrative or criminal proceedings.

The law has 14 "ineligibility criteria" which disqualify those who fall within them from seeking office for eight years. The Clean Record Law also disqualifies from office anyone who has been convicted of specific crimes by a decision delivered by multiple judges, even if proceedings are still on foot (for example, if an appeal is still taking place).

The ineligibility criteria cover all crimes under Brazilian law related to ethics and fairness - such as administrative crimes, economic crimes and electoral crimes - as well as others crimes specified in the Clean Record Law, including abuses of positions of authority, heinous crimes, money laundering and concealment of assets.

Another innovation within the Clean Record Law relates to the period and scope of ineligibility. Under the Clean Record Law, an elected official who is determined by a judicial proceeding to be ineligible is disqualified from office for eight years. Previously, this period varied between three and eight years, and allowed elected officials to resign from their positions in order to avoid impeachment, but then become eligible for election to other offices in subsequent elections. Now, presidents, governors, mayors, senators and councilors who are subject to a condemnatory sentence become ineligible for all of these elective offices for the following eight years.

Campaign Funding

All election campaigns in Brazil are subject to financial checks conducted by the Electoral Judiciary. If illegal spending or irregular fundraising activities are proven to have taken place, that campaign's accounts will be rejected and the candidate, if elected, can be impeached.

Candidates and political parties are required to maintain separate bank accounts for each campaign, and are forbidden to use personal accounts in relation to campaign fundraising. In order to further improve transparency in the electoral process, all contributions to

political campaigns, whether collected by parties or by a candidate's finance committee, must be disclosed on the Internet and reported to the Electoral Judiciary.

To avoid disparities in the amounts that different candidates or campaigns can raise, Brazil's electoral law establishes maximum contributions for individuals and corporations. For individuals, the donation limit is 10 percent of the donor's income in the year before the election. Donations from corporations are limited to 2 percent of gross revenue in the year before the election.

Any exchange of favors between candidates and donors is prohibited. Campaign donations (either direct or indirect) are prohibited from public administrative bodies, public services providers or utilities, professional associations, unions, charitable or religious organizations, sports federations or confederations, and non-governmental organizations.

Electioneering

In order to ensure equity of opportunity for candidates to communicate their proposals to constituents, Brazil's electoral law provides for unpaid electoral advertising on radio and television stations. The placement of paid advertising by any candidate or party is prohibited. In 2014, the unpaid electoral advertising period occurred between August 19 and October 2.

In the event of a run-off election, the new unpaid electoral advertising period begins on October 11 (15 days before the election) and ends on October 24, two days before the election.

In the event of a run-off election, 20-minute slots of unpaid electoral advertising on radio and television will be equally distributed between the parties or coalitions of the competing candidates, beginning with the candidate who received the most votes in the first election round, and then alternating daily through the unpaid electoral advertising period.

The time slots to be allotted to each candidate for governor, senator, and federal, state and Federal District representative are decided by each Regional Electoral Court, which publishes its decisions in official resolutions.

To ensure a good level of debate in the unpaid electoral advertising slots, legislation provides that content that is offensive to competitors may give rise to a right of reply. If so, the right of reply will be granted during the allocated slot of the candidate who originally delivered the offensive content. Content that may degrade or ridicule candidates may lead to the loss of the next day's slot by the party or coalition responsible for the degrading or ridiculing content.

Center for the Dissemination of Election Information

The Center for the Dissemination of Election Information (CDE 2014) will operate from September 22 to October 27 on the 3rd floor of the headquarters of the Superior Electoral Court, with facilities for journalists, radio booths, areas for interviews, and a studio for exclusive reporting. The area assigned to journalists and copywriters will have 72 seats, all with desktop computers and Ethernet ports, as well as other spaces for media professionals to use their own laptops and connect via WiFi.

The area will also include a service desk attended by the Press and Social Communication Office (ASICS) of the Electoral Superior Court, which will be available to assist journalists and other media professionals with information regarding the elections in general, and distribute up-to-date press releases on the activities of the Electoral Judiciary on election days. LCD monitors will also be installed throughout the Center with real-time voting counts for first-round and run-off elections throughout the country (which will take place on October 5 and October 26, respectively).

More information: (www.tse.jus.br)

Source: The Brazilian Superior Electoral Court
Distributed by: SECOM

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PRESS STATEMENT

BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH RELEASES TESTS RESULTS ON FIRST SUSPECTED CASE OF EBOLA

All procedures established in international protocols were successfully implemented. A second test will be taken within 48 hours.

RIO DE JANEIRO (11 October 2014) - The Brazilian Ministry of Health informs that the test conducted for etiological diagnosis of a patient suspected of infection with the Ebola virus has resulted negative. Confirmation, however, will only occur after a second test, which will be taken with a sample collected 48 hours after the first. The patient's health condition is good, he does not present with fever and will be kept in complete isolation at the Evandro Chagas National Institute of Infectious Disease in Rio de Janeiro (RJ). If the second test also rules out the possibility of Ebola infection, the patient will leave isolation and the monitoring system for those who had been in contact with him will be dismantled.

A second blood sample will be collected on Sunday, 12 October and sent for laboratory analysis at the Evandro Chagas Institute, in the state of Pará, which is part of the Secretariat of Health Surveillance of the Brazilian Ministry of Health.

The suspected Ebola case was reported on Thursday, 9 October at the Brasília Emergency Unit in the city of Cascavel (PR). All biosecurity measures were adopted by the authorities to ensure both patient isolation and the investigation of all persons who had contact with the patient in order to stop a possible chain of transmission of the virus.

The 64 persons with whom the patient may have possibly had contact will no longer be monitored once the negative result is confirmed.

The man, aged 47, left Guinea in West Africa on 18 September, made a connection in Morocco and arrived in Brazil on 19 September. Due to the patient presenting with fever and having come from a country with cases of the disease, the case was classified as suspicious. He will continue to be monitored at the Evandro Chagas National Institute of Infectious Disease, in Rio de Janeiro (RJ), until his clinical case is resolved.

The Brazilian Ministry of Health clarifies that it has adopted all necessary procedures for the termination of a possible chain of transmission of the virus, as well as all procedures established by the International Health Regulations.

More information ASCOM (Press Office)/Brazilian Ministry of Health: +55 (61) 3315-3580

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Sarah N. Vellozzi

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil

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PRESS STATEMENT

**SUSPECTED EBOLA CASE IN BRAZIL RULED OUT FOLLOWING NEGATIVE RESULTS
FROM SECOND TEST**

The Brazilian Unified Healthcare System (SUS) followed all procedures established by the International Health Regulations; Surveillance and prevention measures for suspected cases of the disease will be maintained

RIO DE JANEIRO (13 October 2014) - The Brazilian Ministry of Health informs that the confirmation test for etiological diagnosis of the patient suspected of infection with the Ebola virus has resulted negative. With this outcome, Ebola infection has been ruled out, and the event will be duly notified to the World Health Organization through the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Following this result, the biosecurity measures adopted by the Brazilian health authorities for isolation of the patient will be lifted. The health departments of the state of Paraná and of the city of Cascavel (PR) were notified to cease investigation of all people who had contact with the patient.

The health status of the patient is good, and there are no signs of fever. Once out of isolation, he will continue treatment at the Evandro Chagas National Institute for Infectious Diseases in Rio de Janeiro (RJ), until his clinical condition improves.

The Brazilian Minister of Health, Arthur Chioro, reiterated his condemnation of the racist, prejudiced comments posted on social networks. According to the minister, racist attitudes are unacceptable. Ebola has no relation to social or cultural backgrounds.

The Brazilian Ministry of Health asserts that Brazil's Unified Healthcare System (SUS) has adopted all necessary procedures for the termination of a possible chain of transmission of the virus, all in accordance with the International Health Regulations. It is worth noting that all surveillance measures in place to allow the identification of possible suspect cases will be maintained.

The patient, a 47-year-old male, left Guinea in West Africa on 18 September, made a connection in Morocco and arrived in Brazil on 19 September. The suspected Ebola case was reported on Thursday (9 October) at the Brasília Emergency Unit in the city of Cascavel (PR). Due to the patient exhibiting fever symptoms and having been in a country with cases of the disease less than 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms, the case was classified as suspicious.

More information:

Press Office of the Ministry of Health

+55 (61) 3315-3580

<http://www.saude.gov.br>

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*****PRESS RELEASE*****

Brazil Announces Creation of over 58,000 hectares of New Marine Protected Areas

PYEONGCHANG, SOUTH KOREA (14 October 2014) – The Brazilian Federal Government has announced the creation of over 58,000 hectares of new marine Protected Areas in the northern state of Pará, in the Amazon region. Decrees published on Monday 13 October by the Presidency of Brazil with the Ministry of Environment established three new marine extractive reserves and expanded an existing marine extractive reserve. The measures will underpin biodiversity conservation in mangroves, coastal shrublands and forests, and other ecosystems. Extractive reserves aim to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, and protect the livelihoods and way of life of traditional communities.

"The northern coast of Brazil has one of the most extensive and well-preserved mangrove systems in the Americas - an essential resource both for the conservation of biodiversity and for the livelihoods of local human communities," said Dr Roberto Cavalcanti, Secretary for Biodiversity in the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, from Pyeongchang, South Korea, where the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP12) to the Convention on Biological Diversity is currently taking place.

"Mangroves enable ecosystem stability and integrity where land meets sea, as well as effective conservation of biodiversity by protecting threatened species, and providing breeding and feeding habitats, particularly for species of economic importance. Worldwide, mangroves are valued for providing both food and income for local communities," Dr Cavalcanti said.

"These new measures are an important contribution to Brazil's fulfilment of Target 11 of the Aichi commitments, which requires 10 percent of marine and coastal areas to be conserved by means of protected areas, and which is one of the main agenda items at COP12," Dr Cavalcanti said.

Three new Protected Areas have been created: the Mocapajuba Marine Extractive Reserve, consisting of 21,000 hectares, located in the São Caetano de Odivelas region; the Mestre Lucindo Marine Extractive Reserve, consisting of 26,400 hectares, in Marapanim; and the Cuinarana Marine Extractive Reserve, consisting of 11,000 hectares, in the Magalhães Barata region.

Created in 2005, the Arai-Peroba Marine Extractive Reserve in Augusto Corrêa has been significantly expanded by the new decree announced on Monday 13 October. The decree added 50,500 hectares to the total area of the existing reserve, which previously measured around 11,500 hectares. Predominantly consisting of the coastal marine biome, the reserve is home to traditional peoples who make their living from handcrafts, artisanal fishery and crab-catching.

According to the new decrees, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) will establish buffer zones for the Protected Areas which will take into account multiple present and future uses.

Source: Ministry of Environment of Brazil

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*****Official comment from the Brazil delegation to the COP12 Biodiversity Conference, Pyeongchang, Sth Korea*****

The following comments from the Brazil delegation to the COP12 Biodiversity Conference are attributable to Mr Saulo Ceolin, Head of Environment Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Brazil / Alternate Head of Delegation, in Pyeongchang, Sth Korea.

"Pyeongchang marked the very first Meeting of the Parties (MOP1) to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS). Brazil participated as an observer, but contributed to all the main discussions in South Korea. The decisions of this MOP1 will be important for the consolidation of this new international instrument in the coming years. We hope this is an auspicious beginning for the Protocol, and that it will fulfill its objective of contributing to the conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Hopefully, Brazil will be able to participate as a full Party at the next MOP, which will be held in Los Cabos, Mexico, in 2016.

At COP12, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed on a set of indicators that will guide the implementation and assessment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Aichi Targets are a set of 20 goals that should be implemented by 2020. They are the main strategy of the CBD to halt biodiversity loss. This set of indicators will help in the mainstreaming of the debate on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the national level.

The adoption of a robust decision on resource mobilization was also a great achievement of this COP. The countries who are the richest in biodiversity are not in general among the richest in the world, and need assistance to implement the Convention - to conserve and use their biodiversity in a sustainable manner. The commitments of Pyeongchang will pave the way for more successful efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity in the world.

COP12 also took important decisions on the management of the risks posed by Invasive Alien Species (IAS). IAS are one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss and also pose a serious hazard to human health and sustainable development. The decisions adopted at COP12 will help Parties to identify and prioritize action on the pathways through which IAS are introduced.

COP12 had as its theme Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, and was the stage for important debates in this regard. It welcomed the Chennai Guidance, which addresses the importance of biodiversity for poverty eradication, and approved important decisions on the interlinkages between biodiversity and human health, such as the promotion of further research on the relationship between biodiversity and disease outbreak.

The Convention having reached its maturity and entered a stage more focused on its implementation, COP12 succeeded in taking important decisions in order to improve the efficiency of its structures and processes, such as the creation of a Subsidiary Body on Implementation to replace the former Ad Hoc Working Group to review the Implementation of the Convention.

COP12 also took important steps in mainstreaming gender considerations, such as the

endorsement of the 2015-2020 Gender Action Plan under the Convention on Biological Diversity.”

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*****PRESS RELEASE*****

Brazil Creates New National Parks and Extends Protected Areas

Traditional peoples to benefit

PYEONGCHANG, SOUTH KOREA (16 October 2014): The Brazilian Federal Government has announced the creation of two new national parks and a new reserve, and the expansion of an existing reserve.

The new national parks are the Serra do Gandarela National Park in the state of Minas Gerais, consisting of 31,200 hectares, and the Guaricana National Park in the state of Paraná, consisting of 49,300 hectares. The new reserve is the Nascentes Geraizeiras Sustainable Development Reserve in the state of Minas Gerais, consisting of 38,100 hectares. The existing Middle Juruá River Extractive Reserve in the state of Amazonas has also been extended by more than 30,000 hectares.

The new areas – which will benefit the traditional peoples living in those areas - were created by decrees issued this week by the Presidency of Brazil with the Ministry of Environment, as global biodiversity conservation talks took place in Pyeongchang, South Korea.

"The creation and consolidation of Protected Areas is a permanent priority of the Brazilian Government," said Mr Francisco Gaetani, Deputy Minister for the Environment, from Pyeongchang, where the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP12) to the Convention on Biological Diversity is currently taking place.

"The intention is to establish an increasingly closer relationship between environmental protection and improving quality of life for the population," said Roberto Vizentin, President of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio).

"The moves advance biodiversity conservation and also help maintain the lifestyle of peoples who use the natural environment in a sustainable manner," Mr Vizentin said.

The new measures meet the requests presented by local communities during meetings such as the *Chamado dos Povos da Floresta* (Call of the Forest Peoples), held in the Marajó archipelago in the state of Pará, in November 2013. Organizations that have mobilized around this issue include the National Council of Extractive Populations (CNS), the National Commission on Marine Extractivist Reserves, and the Cerrado Network which includes more than 500 organizations supporting the preservation of the *Cerrado* (Brazilian savannah) biome.

The protection of important springs located in the north of the state of Minas Gerais, and the assurance of legal rights for the local population, are some of the benefits flowing from the creation of the Nascentes Geraizeiras Sustainable Development Reserve. From now onwards, it will be possible to accelerate the land tenure process for areas granted to traditional communities under the "concession of use" regime. At the same time, the creation of the reserve will help guarantee the survival and health of the *Cerrado*, and will help prevent the destruction of the region's water resources and biodiversity.

As a result of the new measures, the Middle Juruá Extractive Reserve will now occupy a total of 286,900 hectares of the Amazon River area. The 30,000 hectares added to the reserve encompass traditional communities and major lakes in which the *pirarucu* - a fish species which is essential to the region's ecosystem - is a managed resource. "We were able to increase self-management of the reserves by the local population," Mr Vizentin said.

Three other marine extractive reserves (Mocapajuba, Mestre Lucindo and Cuinarana in the state of Pará) were also created through decrees issued by the Presidency of Brazil with the Ministry of Environment on Monday 13 October 2014. Together, these three marine extractive reserves create an additional 58,000 of new

conservation area. These decrees also expanded the Araí-Peroba Marine Extractive Reserve, which now consists of over 50,000 hectares.

Below is a summary of Protected Areas created and expanded this week:

New Protected Areas:

- Serra do Gandarela National Park - 31,284 hectares
- Guaricana National Park - 49,300 hectares
- Nascentes Geraizeiras Sustainable Development Reserve - 38,177 hectares
- Lucindo Teacher Extractive Reserve - 26,465 hectares
- Mocapajuba Extractive Reserve - 21,029 hectares
- Cuinarana Extractive Reserve - 11,037 hectares

Extensions of existing Protected Areas: (new total area)

- Middle Juruá River Extractive Reserve - 286,932 hectares
- Araí-Peroba Marine Extractive Reserve - 50,555 hectares

Source: Ministry of Environment of Brazil

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COP12 - Delegation of Brazil

SUMMARY OF SIDE EVENT: BRAZIL'S AMAZON REGION PROTECTED AREAS PROGRAM

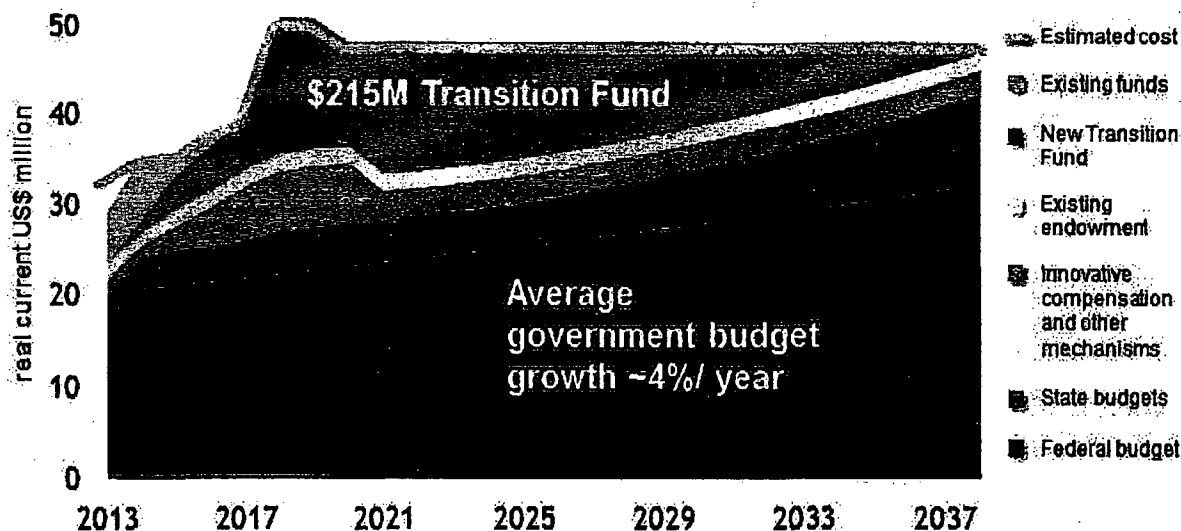
Overview

- Brazil's Deputy Minister of the Environment, Francisco Gaetani, discussed the lessons from the world's largest tropical forest conservation initiative, the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA), during a side event held today at the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biodiversity (COP12), in Pyeongchang, South Korea.
- Joined by representatives from the governments of Colombia, Germany and Peru, WWF, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Deputy Minister Gaetani discussed the key results achieved over the past decade and discussed the program's challenges and opportunities in the years ahead, summarized below.
- The side-event included a short video about ARPA, available at <http://programaarpa.gov.br/en/>

Key Results

- In Phase I of ARPA (2003-2001), Brazil substantially exceeded its target for new Protected Areas (18 million hectares), reaching 24 million hectares by 2010.
- By end of Phase II (2015), ARPA is aiming to reach 60 million hectares of Protected Areas.
- Phase III, known as the ARPA for Life initiative, was launched in 2014 and aims to ensure the necessary financial support for the transition from a donation-based system to a self-supported system for ARPA areas. A globally innovative Transition Fund of US\$ 215 million has been established that will support Protected Areas while state and federal government funding of Protected Areas increases over the coming decades. The table below shows the relative contributions to meeting the costs of Protected Areas to 2039.

RELATIVE FUNDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROTECTED AREAS COSTS



Source: WWF

- To date ARPA has helped reduce deforestation by 75 percent in the Amazon, avoiding 1.4 billion tons of CO2 emissions.
- ARPA currently encompasses 56 federal Protected Areas and 39 state Protected Areas, with the largest Protected Area approximately the size of Belgium.

Challenges and Opportunities Ahead

- Participants noted that forces which threaten biodiversity, including illegal logging and fishing, are increasingly adaptive and flexible, and are moving at a pace which is difficult for government actions to keep up with. This challenge requires strong cooperation among countries across the Amazon biome, and across all levels of government and other stakeholders.
- ARPA presents clear opportunities for various economic sectors, including the infrastructure sector. Several international infrastructure firms are looking to partner with ARPA because they realize that any long-term investments in Brazil need to be implemented in a way which is acceptable to the Brazilian people in terms of environmental sustainability and social development.
- The ARPA model is seen increasingly as a highly effective and innovative model of conservation, with talks now taking place between the Global Environment Facility and countries such as Peru and Colombia to replicate aspects of ARPA in those countries.

Quotes [attribution to Deputy Minister of the Environment of Brazil, Mr Francisco Gaetani]:

- "ARPA is no longer just a Brazilian experience. That's good news because the Amazon is not just in Brazil. Biomes don't respect political institutions, they don't know the legislation, they travel, fly, and move through nature regardless of borders."
- "The Amazon is a global asset... We hope the lessons from ARPA can be shared with our colleagues in Latin America but also in countries around the world."
- "One of the main problems of the environmental agenda is ownership. For a long period, environmental policies were pursued by a group of very committed people. Paradoxically, if we don't engage other stakeholders like the private sector, social movements, unions and provincial governments, the environmental agenda does not get embedded in national mindsets."
- "We're not talking about idealism, we're talking about the real world. If we don't find solutions for these real world problems, we face the risk of being neglected, and losing our audiences. We need to get beyond our habit of preaching to the converted."

Further Background to ARPA

- ARPA is an initiative led by Brazil's Ministry of the Environment that aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of 60 million hectares of forest (18 percent of the Amazon) by 2018.
- ARPA is funded with resources from the Global Environmental Facility, the government of Germany, the World Wildlife Fund network, and the Amazon Fund - through the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES). The program was launched in 2002 and was designed to be implemented in three independent and continuous phases.

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COP12 - Delegation of Brazil

*****OFFICIAL Q&A STATEMENT*****

- Please find below an official Question & Answer statement on Brazil at COP12, addressing:
 - Key issues at COP12
 - Progress of COP12 negotiations to date
 - Brazil's expectations for COP12
 - Brazil's contribution to the High Level Segment discussion on links between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.
- The statement can be quoted, with attribution to Mr Saulo Ceolin, Head of Environment Division, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil (serving as Alternate Head of Delegation)

OFFICIAL Q&A: BRAZIL AT COP12

Attribution: Mr Saulo Ceolin, Head of Environment Division, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil (serving as Alternate Head of Delegation to COP12)

What key issues are being discussed at COP12?

COP12 marks the midterm review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets. The evaluation provided by the Global Biodiversity Outlook 4, launched at the start of COP12, is that although there has been some progress towards some Targets, there is still much to be achieved.

It would be fair to say the Aichi Targets are one of the most comprehensive and consistent sets of international environmental goals today. That the world is not exactly on the right track to achieve many of the Targets should come as no surprise. The Targets are ambitious, consistent commitments, which reflect a real and ongoing effort by countries to conserve biodiversity and use it in a sustainable manner.

In this context, the discussion on biodiversity and sustainable development deserves special attention. This is the theme of the High Level Segment of COP12, as well as a topic on the Conference agenda. COP12 should send a strong message about the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for fighting hunger and poverty, and for sustainable development. There is a need to mainstream biodiversity at the national level as a central cross-cutting issue (relevant to all, not just Ministries of Environment), and at the international level as well, especially in the context of the ongoing talks on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

How much progress have the negotiations made so far?

The negotiations are advancing at a relatively smooth pace. Veterans of previous COPs see this as a sign of the maturity of the Convention, which has overcome an initial period of debate on priorities and consolidation of its structure and programs. Now we are in an implementation phase, where countries

are more dedicated to discussing experiences, ideas and lessons learned about how to achieve the agreed commitments and the overall goals of the Convention: the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

Some of the most potentially troublesome Decisions are practically resolved: synthetic biology, marine and coastal biodiversity, and the adoption of the terminology "indigenous PEOPLES and local communities," among others.

The main hurdle remains (as in the UNFCCC and other Conventions) the debate on how to enhance the means of implementation - in particular to help developing countries, who are the custodians of over 80 percent of the world's biodiversity. One of the main aspects of this is resource mobilization. For Brazil, it would be premature to set as final the preliminary target (established at COP11) of doubling biodiversity-related international financial flows to developing countries. A definitive target should only be set after the assessment of present domestic biodiversity investment and of funding needs and gaps. This exercise will provide a more accurate picture of real needs in terms of international financing. In this sense, Brazil favors maintaining the preliminary target as preliminary for now, and leaving the door open for a more ambitious target in the coming years. At the moment, we are supporting the proposal of the G-77 and China to double again the amount of international resources for biodiversity by 2017.

At COP11 in Hyderabad, countries agreed to double funding for biodiversity conservation around the world by 2015. How is COP12 building on that promise?

There are many efforts aimed at improving the information available. Nonetheless, the figure of the total amount of resources necessary is still very imprecise. The majority of developing countries were not able to conduct studies on the amount currently invested, and on the need for additional resources for biodiversity conservation. It is important to highlight that such studies themselves demand technical and financial ability that few developing countries have.

The Secretariat believes that, with the information provided by half of the Parties to the Convention, it would be possible to have a solid estimate of how much has been invested globally, and how much is necessary for the fulfillment of the objectives of the Convention. However, until now, only some 30 countries - i.e. 16 percent of the Parties - have submitted their reports.

There are also problems related to the information provided by developed countries. One of the main questions is double accounting. There is a tendency to count most project financing twice, both as climate finance and as funding for biodiversity conservation. Sometimes, one single contribution is reflected in three different statistics: ODA, climate finance and biodiversity funding.

It is difficult to assess the level of progress when there is not a precise estimate on the total resources needed. In this regard, it is important to keep the preliminary goal of doubling biodiversity aid to developing countries under review.

That being said, an increase in the amount of resources mobilized globally for biodiversity conservation can be observed. A sizeable portion of that amount was mobilized by developing countries themselves or by the private sector. This is not in line with Article 20 of the CBD: "The developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of this Convention."

What are Brazil's main expectations for COP12?

Brazil expects COP12 to give countries a robust, strategic set of Decisions, to be collected in the "Pyeongchang Roadmap," to effectively help Parties in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets. That includes adequate means of implementation (financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer), guidance on how to better direct domestic efforts towards implementation, and a reaffirmation of political commitment to the Convention and its objectives. Of course, the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol will also be seen as a major milestone achieved during this COP - and the adoption of the first mechanisms necessary for the functioning of the Protocol, such as the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Clearing House. Other "thematic" Decisions will also be important results from this COP, such as the one on biodiversity and sustainable development, Decisions related to coastal and marine biodiversity, and "administrative" issues, such as the creation of a subsidiary body to monitor the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols.

The link between biodiversity and sustainable development will be the main theme of the Conference's High-Level Segment. How can Brazil contribute to this discussion?

As an emerging country and the most biodiverse country in the world, Brazil has many success stories about how to develop while conserving biodiversity, and how to use biodiversity as a source of social and economic development. Brazil has also adopted innovative policies to promote sustainable development, such as the "Bolsa Verde" (Green Grant) Program, which generates social inclusion through rent distributions for biodiversity conservation. The Bolsa Verde Program gives financial incentives to local communities which conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, thus promoting sustainable traditional lifestyles. This national policy has been a cornerstone action in the promotion of sustainable development through biodiversity conservation, and can be easily replicated in other developing countries.

Our economy is heavily dependent on biodiversity, especially when one considers our agricultural sector, which uses species originating from within Brazil itself, and from other countries. We also have a fairly advanced "bioeconomy," that is, Brazilian firms directly involved in the sustainable use of our biodiversity, from various sectors such as cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and energy, some of whom are part of our delegation. On Monday 13 October 2014, the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development hosted a side event and released the publication "Contributions of the Brazilian Business Sector to Achieving the Aichi Targets."

We have also prepared our national position regarding the negotiation of the Sustainable Development Objectives based on extensive consultations with a broad range of representatives from government, the private sector and civil society. This puts us in a comfortable position to affirm the importance of biodiversity, its cross-cutting nature and central role in national development plans, as well as in the future Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs.

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COP12 - Delegation of Brazil

*****MEDIA ALERT: BRAZIL IN PANEL DISCUSSION TODAY FROM 3PM – WEBCAST LIVE*****

- Brazil's Deputy Minister of the Environment, Mr Francisco Gaetani, will participate in today's High Level Segment Panel Discussion
- Theme: Integrating biodiversity into the sustainable development agenda at national and international levels
- Wednesday 15 October
- From 3pm to 6pm local time (Pyeongchang, Sth Korea)
- Location: Convention Centre, COP12, Pyeongchang, Sth Korea (High Level Segment registration required for entry)
- Live webcast at: <http://www.liveto.com/cop12/floor/02.html>

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COP12 - Delegation of Brazil

*****NEW COP12 FACT SHEET: BIODIVERSITY IN BRAZIL*****

- The new Fact Sheet, published for COP12, contains key information on Brazil's biogeographical regions, progress in biodiversity conservation, satellite monitoring, National Biodiversity Targets for 2020, and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).
- The Fact Sheet can be quoted or linked, with attribution to the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment.
- The Fact Sheet is available [here](#).

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